



भारत का राजपत्र

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NEW DELHI, JANUARY 15—JANUARY 21, 2006, SATURDAY/PAUSA 25—MAGHA 1, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 211.—नियुक्त अवधि की समाप्ति पर, श्रीमती अलोक गुहा को 31 दिसम्बर, 2005 के अपराह्न से ऑटिज्म, प्रमस्तिक्क अंगघात, मानसिक मंदता और वहु विकलांगता ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याणार्थ राष्ट्रीय न्याय के अध्यक्ष के पद से कार्यमुक्त किया जाता है।

[सं. 5-2/2004-एन. आई. II]

सर्वेश राय, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2006

S.O. 211.—On expiry of her term of appointment, Smt. Aloka Guha is hereby relieved of her duties of the post of Chairperson in the National Trust for Welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December, 2005.

[No. 5-2/2004-NI. II]
SARVESH RAI, Dy. Secy

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 212.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री एच. एन. प्रसाद, प्रधान मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, प्रशासन एवं कार्मिक प्रबंधन विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, मुम्बई को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगला आदेश होने तक, श्री जी. के. शर्मा के स्थान पर बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/18/2000-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
(BANKING DIVISION)
 New Delhi, the 12th January, 2006

S.O. 212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government hereby nominates Shri H. N. Prasad, Principal Chief General Manager, Department of Administration and Personnel Management, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai as Director on the Board of Bank of Baroda vice Shri G.K. Sharma, with immediate effect and until further orders.

[F. No. 9/18//2000-B.O.-I]
 G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

(कार्यालय आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क)
 भोपाल, 5 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 213.—श्री सी.एस. तिवारी, अधीक्षक, समूह 'ख', केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क, आयुक्तालय भोपाल, निवृत्ति की आयु प्राप्त करने पर, दिनांक 30-11-2005 को अपराह्न में शासकीय सेवा से निवृत्त हुये।

[सी.सं. II(25)01/2000/स्था. I]

बी. डी. बोरकर, संयुक्त आयुक्त (का./स.)

**(OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, CUSTOMS
 AND CENTRAL EXCISE)**

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2006

S.O. 213.—Shri C.S. Tiwari, Superintendent, Group 'B' Central Excise & Customs, Bhopal Commissionerate having attained the age of superannuation, retired from Government Service in the afternoon of 30th November, 2005.

[C.No. II(25)01/2000/Ex-I]
 B.D. BORKAR, Jt. Commissioner (P&V)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 214.—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार के परामर्श से डा. रमेशन को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद के एक सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपवंथ के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 25 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्:—

"25. डा. रविकान्त, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार" प्रोफेसर, शल्य चिकित्सा (सर्जरी), मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली-110002

[सं. वी-11013/1/2005-एम.ई. (नीती-1)]

के. वी. एस. राव, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 214.—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of NCT of Delhi have nominated Dr. Ravi Kant, to be a member of the medical council of India for a period of five years with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health Number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely;

In the said notification, under the heading, 'Nominated under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3', for serial number 25 and the entries there to, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"25. Dr. Ravi Kant, Govt. of NCT of Delhi" Professor of Surgery, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi-110002

[No. V-11013/1/2005-ME (Policy-I)]

K. V. S. RAO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 215.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में डा. टी.आर. बरबोरा, प्राचार्य, असम मेडिकल कालेज, डिब्रूगढ़ को डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की सीनेट द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपवंथ के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन निर्वाचित" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 35 और उससे

संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

“ 35. डॉ. टी. आर. बर्बोरा, डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय”
प्राचार्य,
असम मेडिकल कालेज,
डिब्रूगढ़।

[सं. वी. 11013/2/2004-एमई (नीति-I)]

के. वी. एस. राव, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2005

S.O. 215.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. T. R. Barbora, Principal, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh has been elected by the Senate of the Dibrugarh University to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely;

In the said notification, under the heading, ‘Elected under clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3’, for serial number 35 and the entries there to, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 35. Dr. T. R. Barbora, Dibrugarh University”
Principal,
Assam Medical College,
Dibrugarh.

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME (Policy-I)]

K. V. S. RAO, Under Secy.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(रसायन एवं पेट्रोरसायन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 216.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय, रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन “क” क्षेत्र में स्थित निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:-

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पेस्टिसाइड फार्मूलेशन टेक्नोलॉजी (आई पी एफ टी) सेक्टर 20, उद्घोग विहार,
गुडगांव-122 016 (हरियाणा)

[सं. ई-11019/5/2003-हिन्दी]

अशोक कुमार सचदेव, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 216.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the following office in region ‘A’ under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the 80% staff whereof have acquired the workman knowledge of Hindi:—

National Institute of Pesticide Formulation

Technology (IPFT)

Sector 20, Udyog Vihar,
Gurgaon-122 016 (Haryana)

[No. E-11019/5/2003-Hindi]

A.K. SACHDEV, Jt. Director (OL)

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 217.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. उत्तरांचल भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग, देहरादून।
2. व्यवसाय एवं प्रचार निदेशालय, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग देहरादून।
3. उत्तरी मुद्रण वर्ग, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग देहरादून।
4. उत्तर प्रदेश भू-स्थानीय आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग लखनऊ।
5. राष्ट्रीय स्थानीय आंकड़ा आधारित संरचना, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग, नई दिल्ली।
6. राजस्थान भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग जयपुर।
7. मध्य प्रदेश भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग जबलपुर।
7. मध्य प्रदेश भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग जबलपुर।
8. झारखण्ड भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग रांची।
9. छत्तीसगढ़ भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग रायपुर।
10. पश्चिमी मुद्रण वर्ग, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग नई दिल्ली।
11. पंजाब एवं चण्डीगढ़ भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग चण्डीगढ़।
12. हरियाणा, भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग चण्डीगढ़।
13. हिमाचल प्रदेश भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग चण्डीगढ़।

14. गुजरात, दमन व दीव भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग अहमदाबाद।
15. पूर्वी मुद्रण वर्ग, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग कोलकाता।
16. उडीसा भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग भुवनेश्वर।
17. आंध्र प्रदेश भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग हैदराबाद।
18. कर्नाटक भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग बैंगलूर।
19. पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम एवं अंडमान और निकोबार झीप समूह भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग कोलकाता।
20. त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर और मिजोरम भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग सिलचर।
21. बिहार भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग पटना।
22. महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ा केन्द्र, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग पुणे।

[फा. सं. 11028/1/2005(रा. भा.)]

संजीव नाथर, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(Department of Science and Technology)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 217.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the following office of Survey of India under the Administrative Control of Ministry of Science and Technology, 80% staff whereof have acquired the workman knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Uttarakhand Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Dehradun.
2. Business and Publicity Directorate, Survey of India, Dehradun.
3. Northern Printing Group, Survey of India, Dehradun.
4. Uttar Pradesh Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure, Survey of India, Lucknow.
5. National Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, New Delhi.
6. Rajasthan Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Jaipur.
7. Madhya Pradesh Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Jabalpur.
8. Jharkhand Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Ranchi.
9. Chhattisgarh Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Raipur.
10. Western Printing Group, Survey of India, New Delhi.
11. Punjab & Chandigarh Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Chandigarh.

12. Haryana Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Chandigarh.
13. Himachal Pradesh Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Chandigarh.
14. Gujarat, Daman and Diu Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Ahmedabad.
15. Eastern Printing Group, Survey of India, Kolkata.
16. Orissa Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Bhubneshwar.
17. Andhra Pradesh Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Hyderabad.
18. Karnataka Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Bangalore.
19. West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Kolkata.
20. Tripura, Manipur and Mijoram Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Silchar.
21. Bihar Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Patna.
22. Maharashtra and Goa Geo-Spatial Data Centre, Survey of India, Pune.

[F. No. 11028/1/2005(OL)]

SANJIV NAIR, Jt. Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ.218.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 20-6-2005 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में और चलचित्रकी (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम 7 व 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्रकी अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, श्री नरेन्द्र रेडी, ए-701, पूनम अपार्टमेंट, वर्ली, मुंबई-18 को 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, केंद्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुंबई सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/1/2004-एफ.(सी)]

पी.पी. नाथर, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2005

S.O. 218.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 20-06-2005 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Narendra Reddy, A-701, Poonam Apartments, Worli, Mumbai-18 as member of the Mumbai Advisory Panel of Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/1/2004-F (C)]

P. P. NAIR, Desk Officer

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

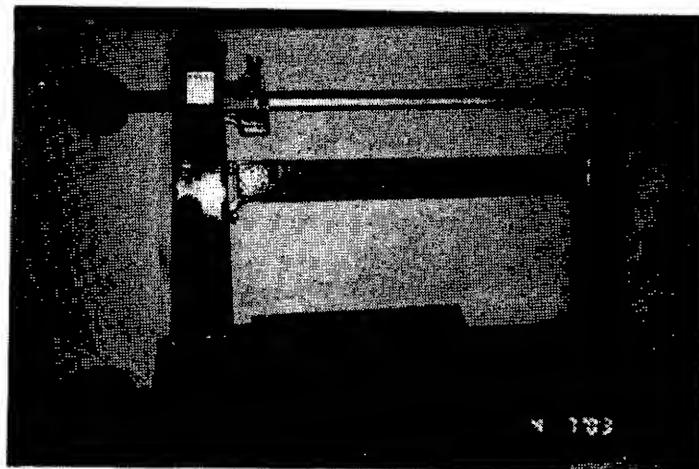
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 219.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तुलसी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, 33/1 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700001 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी.एम. 7263 एम एल डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल-सेतु-विषम भुज तुला) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तुलसी” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/60 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) यांत्रिक लीवर आधारित, सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल-सेतु-विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है तथा मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्राम या उसे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(146)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

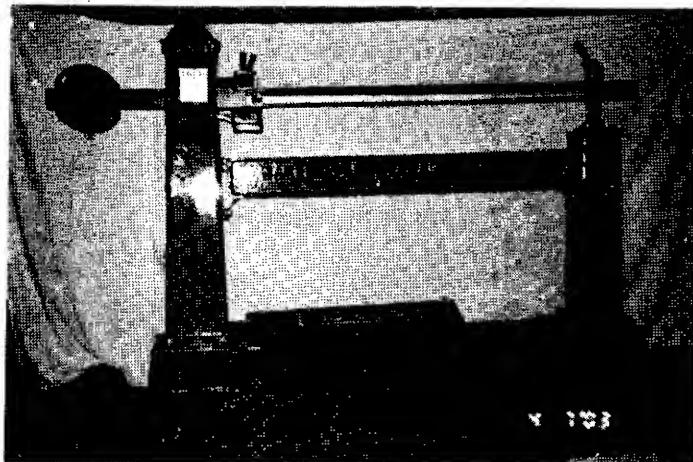
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2005

S.O. 219.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (61 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steel yard type) with analogue indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "PM 7263 MLW" series with brand name "Tulsi" manufactured by M/s. Tulsi Trading Company, 33/1, Netaji Subhas Road, Kolkata-700 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/60;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a mechanical lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of maximum capacity of 50 tonne, minimum capacity 200kg. and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(146)/2003]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 220.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हेलिक्स इंस्ट्रमेंट्स, बी/4, जलराम अपार्टमेंट, बी/एच विसामो फ्लेट, स्मारुति मन्दिर रोड, घोड़ासर, मानिनगर, अहमदाबाद-50 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एच एक्स-203” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हेलिक्स डिजी स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/947 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आदेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आदेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि० ग्राम से 50 मि० ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि० ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(173)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2005

S.O. 220.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "HX-230" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "HELIX Digi Scale" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Helix Instruments, B/4, Jalaran Apartment, B/H Visamo Flate, Smruti Mandir Road, Ghodasar, Maninagar, Ahmedabad-50 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/947;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(173)/2005]

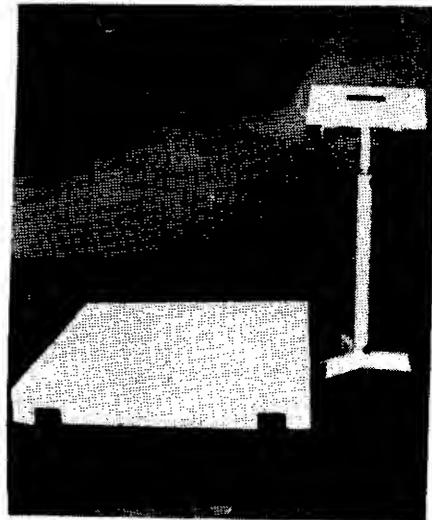
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 221.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हेलिक्स इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, बी/4, जलराम अपार्टमेंट, बी/एच विसामो फ्लैट, स्मरुति मन्दिर रोड, घोड़ासर, मानिनगर, अहमदाबाद-50 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) बाले “एच एक्स-509” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, संसूचन, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हेलिक्स डिजी स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/948 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलो ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(173)/2005]

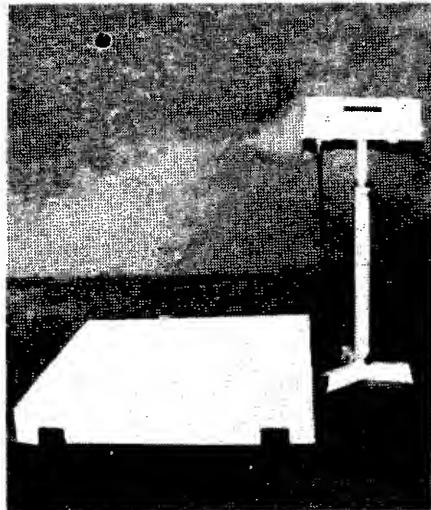
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2005

S.O. 221.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HX-509" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "HELIX Digi Scale" (hereinafter referred as to the said model), manufactured by M/s Helix Instruments, B/4, Jalaram Apartment, B/H Visamo Flate, Smruti Mandir Road, Ghodasar, Maninagar, Ahmedabad-50 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/948;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(173)/2005]

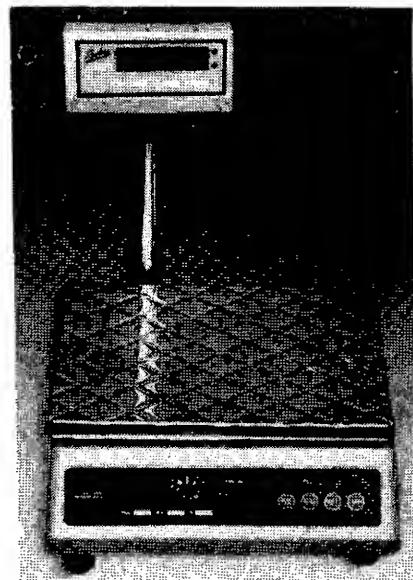
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 222.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स खरकर डाई वर्कर्स डी-91/1, एम आई डी सी सतपुर रोड, नासिक-422007 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “के एच डी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “खरकर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/595 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 24 कि. ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(114)/2003]

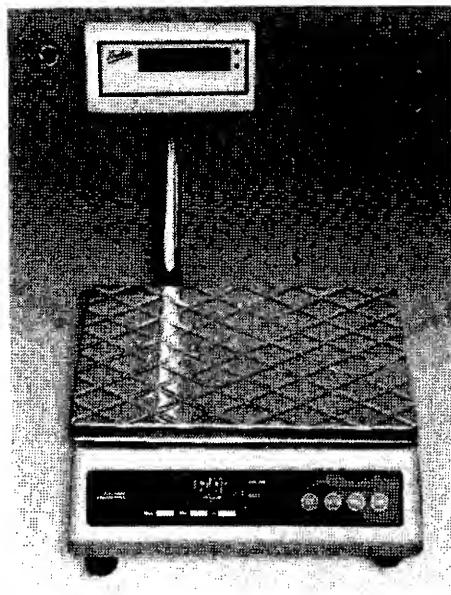
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 222.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "KHD" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "KHARKAR" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kharkar Die Works D-91/1, M.I.D.C. Satpur Road, Nashik—422 007 (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/595:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 24kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(114)/2003]

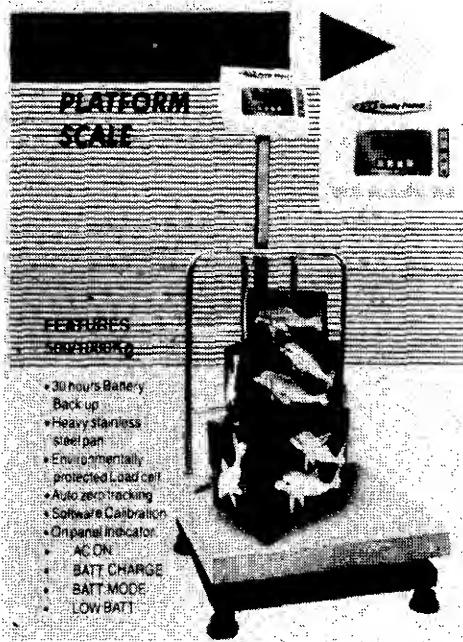
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 223.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स खरकर डाई बक्स डी-91/1, एम आई डी सी सत्पुर रोड, नासिक-422007 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के एच पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "खरकर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/596 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्पापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह धोपणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के, अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्पापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-4} , 2×10^{-4} या 5×10^{-4} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(114)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 223.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KHP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "KHARKAR" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kharkar Die Works D-91/1, M.I.D.C. Satpur Road, Nashik-422 007 (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/596;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and maximum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 1000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(114)/2003]

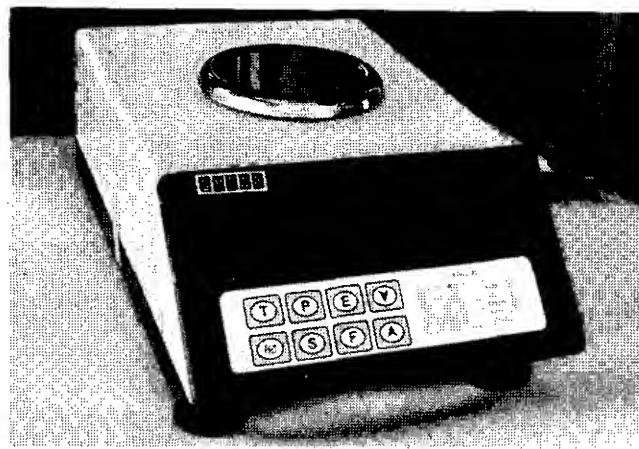
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 224.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शार्प सिस्टम, लिओ बिल्डिंग, रेलवे गेट के निकट, कालीकट रोड, अंगादीपुरम, मालापुरम (डीटी), केरल-679321 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस-एस-पी-बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शार्प” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/495 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टार्मिंग स्लोट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(9)/2005]

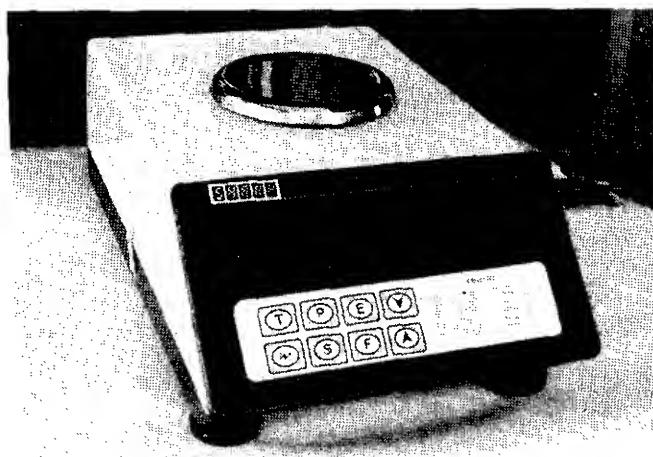
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 224.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SS-PB" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHARP" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sharp Systems, Leo Building, Near Railway Gate, Calicut Road, Angadippuram, Malappuram (DT), Kerala-679321 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005//495:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(9)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

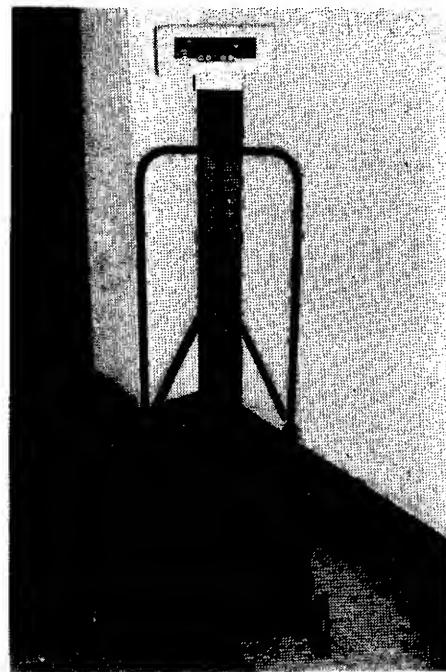
नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 225.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शार्प सिस्टम, लिओ बिल्डिंग, रेलवे गेट के निकट, कालीकट रोड, अंगादीपुरम, मालापुरम (डीटी), केरल-679321 द्वारा निर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) बाले “एस एस ई एम पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लॉटफार्म के लिए कंवर्जन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शार्प” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/493 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक तोलन उपकरण है और इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 1 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 1,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(9)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

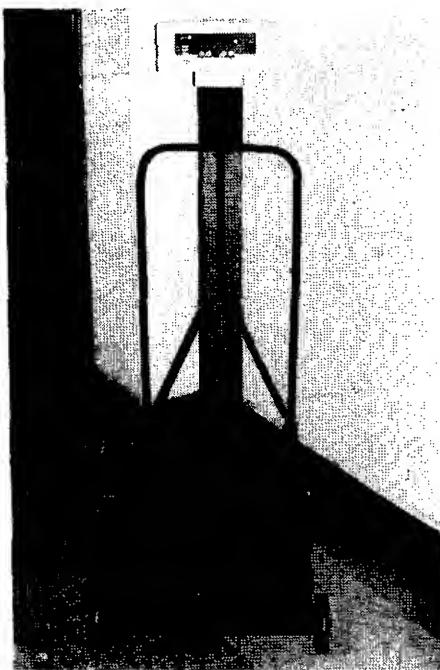
New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 225.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform) with "SS-EMP" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SHARP" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sharp Systems, Leo Building Near Railway Gate, Calicut Road, Angadippuram, Malappuram (DT), Kerala-679321 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09/05/493;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 1,000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

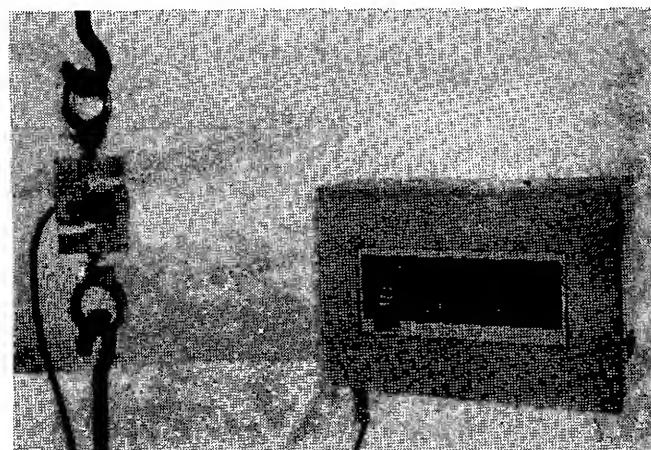
[F. No. WM-21(9)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 226.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शार्प सिस्टम, लिओ बिल्डिंग, रेलवे गेट के निकट, कालीकट रोड, अंगादीपुरम, मालापुरम (डीटी), केरल-679321 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस एस ई एम डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु के लिए कंवर्जन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शार्प” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/494 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु के लिए कंवर्जन किट प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

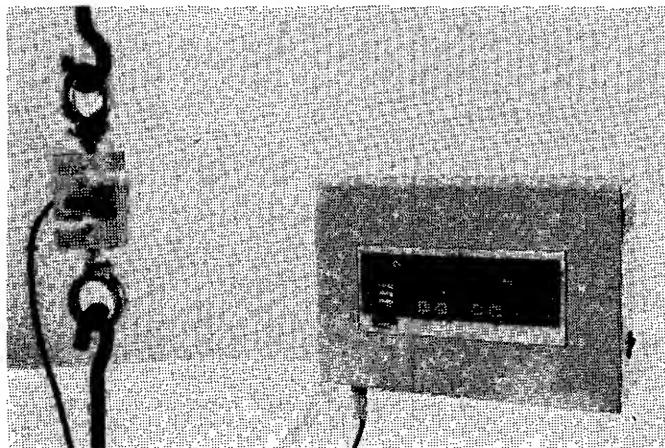
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(9)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 226.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for weighbridge) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of "SS-EMW" series with brand name "SHARP" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sharp Systems, Leo Building, Near Railway Gate, Calicut Road, Angadippuram, Malappuram (DT), Kerala-679321 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09/05/494;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

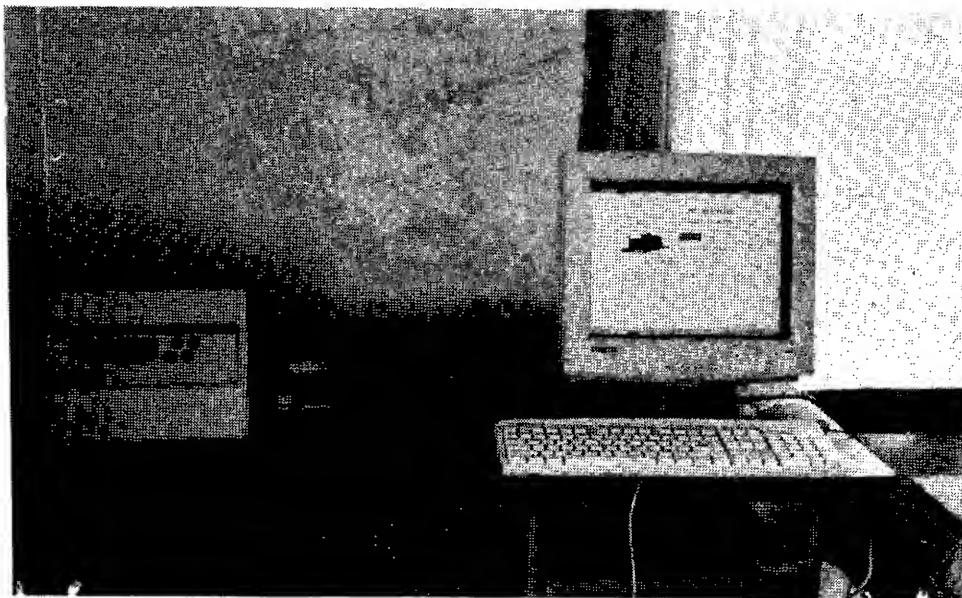
[F. No. WM-21(9)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 227.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शार्प सिस्टम, लिओ बिल्डिंग, रेलवे गेट के निकट, कालीकट रोड, अंगादीपपुरम, मालापुरम (डीटी), केरल-679321 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस एस-डब्ल्यू बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शार्प” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/492 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा। और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह धोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{14} , 2×10^{14} या 5×10^{14} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

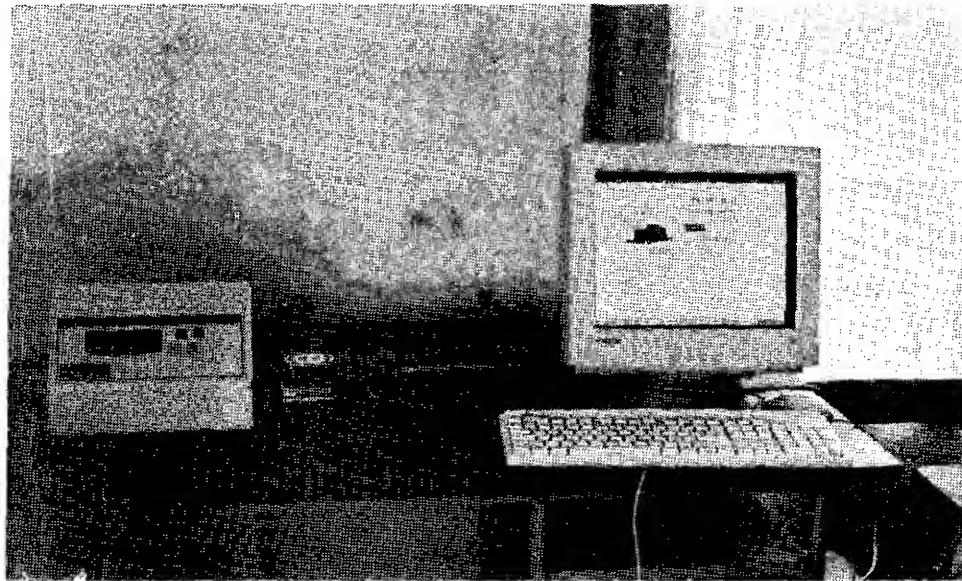
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(9)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 227.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of "SS-WB" series with brand name "SHARP" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sharp Systems, Leo Building, Near Railway Gate, Calicut Road, Angadippuram, Malappuram (DT), Kerala-679321 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/492;



The said model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40,000 kg and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (*c*) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply; The load cell is of strain gauge type.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'c' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

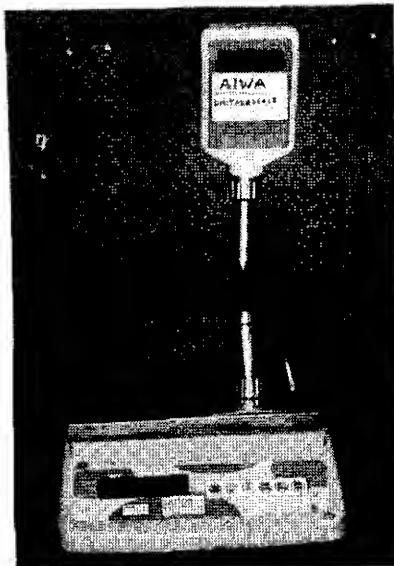
[F. No. WM-21(9)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 228.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वादभाग डिजीटल स्केल्स एण्ड सिस्टम, 104 ए, अपरा प्लाजा, प्लाट नं० 29, रोड नं० 44, कम्प्युनिटी सेंटर, पीतमपुरा, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “बी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए आई डब्ल्यू ए डिजीटल स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1018 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप-प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शांत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैंसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

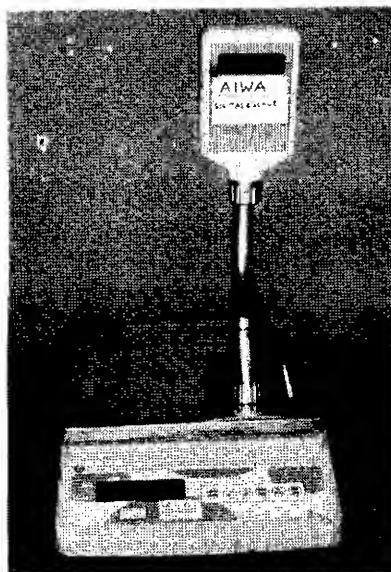
[फा. स. डब्ल्यू एम-21(313)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 228.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "VT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "AIWA DIGITAL SCALE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Vadbhag Digital Scales & systems, 104 A, Apra Plaza, Plot No. 29, Road No. 44, Community Centre, Pitam Pura, New Delhi-110034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1018;



The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

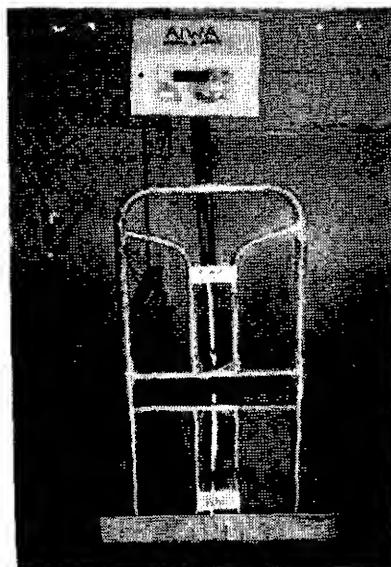
[F. No. WM-21(313)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2005'

का.आ. 229.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्यांधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वादभाग डिजीटल स्केल्स एण्ड सिस्टम, 104 ए, अपरा प्लाजा, प्लाट नं० 29, रोड नं० 44, कम्प्युनिटी सेंटर, पीतमपुरा, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “बी पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए आई डब्ल्यू ए डिजीटल स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1019 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मरीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियमता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या त्रहणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

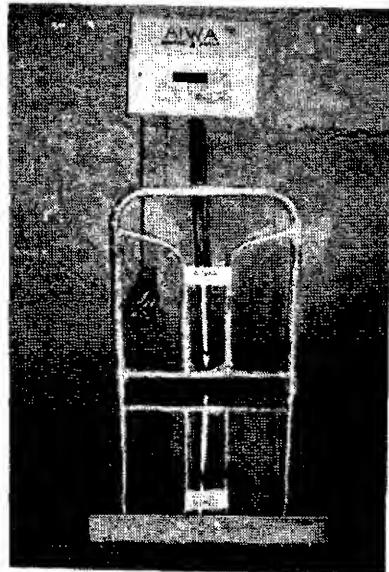
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(313)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2005

S.O. 229.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "VP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AIWA Digital Scale" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Vadbhag Digital Scales & Systems, 104-A, Apra Plaza, Plot No. 29, Road No. 44, Community Centre, Pitam Pura, New Delhi-110034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1019;



The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

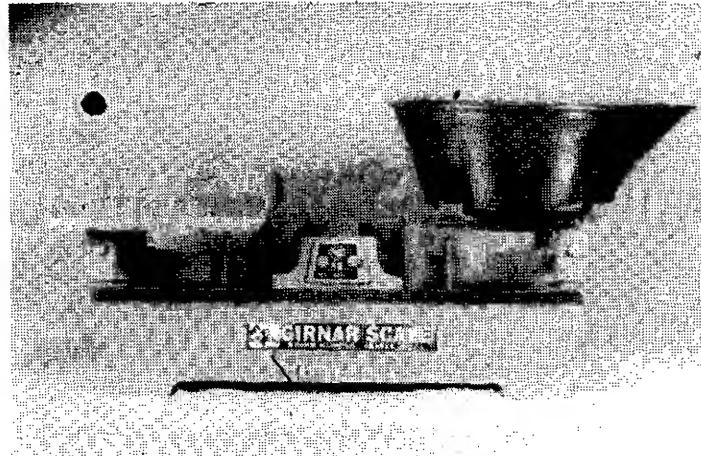
[F. No. WM-21(313)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 230.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गिरनार स्केल, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकेठा - 364515 द्वारा काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गिरनार स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/333 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक 10 किलोग्राम की अधिकतम क्षमता वाली काउंटर मशीन है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 किं.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

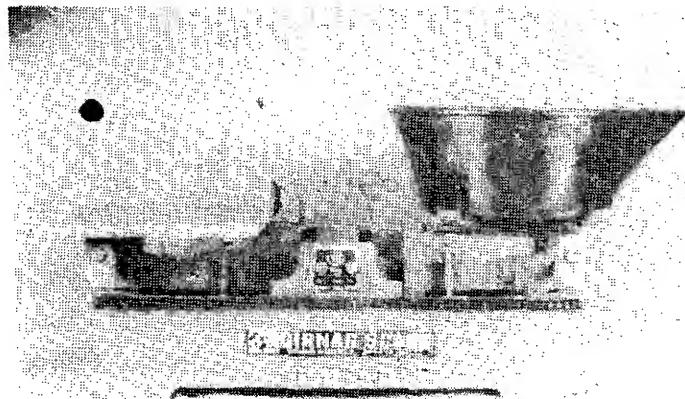
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(262)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O. 230.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine with brand name "Girnar Scale" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Girnar Scale, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundala-364515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/04/333:



The said model (see the figure given below) is a counter machine with maximum capacity of 10 kg.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranges 500g to 50 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(262)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 231.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भारत स्मार्ट पम्पस, ई-187, जी आई डी सी, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382028 गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित "एच" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्मार्ट" है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/642 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल योगमापी अप्रतिवर्तीय सहित धनात्मक विस्थापन मीटर प्रकार का दो पिस्टन वाला बहु उत्पाद डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प है। पम्प की अधिकतम क्षमता पांच अंकक प्रदर्श द्वारा प्रदर्शित की जाती है और इसका न्यूनतम मापन भाग 10 मि.ली. है। इसमें मात्रा और रकम के लिए भूखंति नियत सुकृति है। मशीन का परीक्षण न्यूनतम 80 लीटर प्रति मिनट की प्रवाह दर पर किया गया था। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

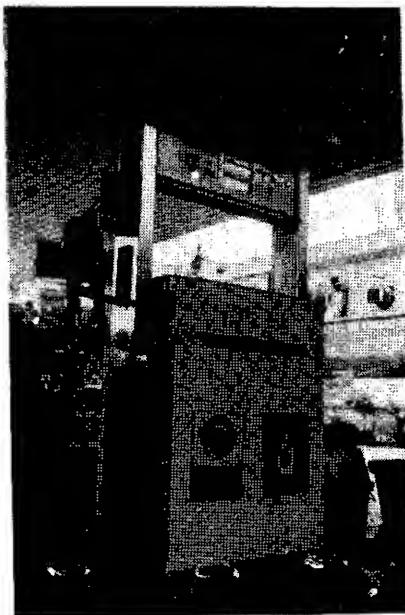
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O. 231.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the said model of dispensing pump with digital indication of "H" series and with brand name "SMART" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Bharat Smart Pumps, E-187, GIDC Electronic Estate, Sector-26, Gandhi Nagar-382028, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/642;



Sealing: In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the measuring unit, totalizers for fraudulent practices:

The said model (see the figure given) is a multi-product dispensing pump with two piston type positive displacement meter along with non-reversible totalizer. The maximum volume capacity of the pump is indicated by a five digit display and the smallest scale division is 10 ml. It has a pre set device for volume and amount. The machine was tested at a minimum flow rate of 80 litre per minute. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply. The Light Emitting Diode (LCD) display indicates the result.

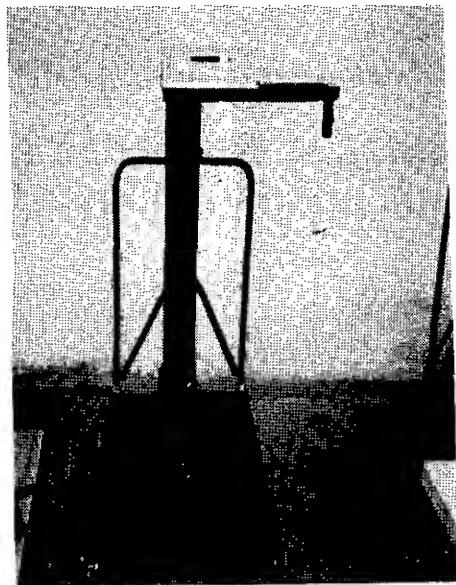
[F. No. WM-21(66)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 232.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एक्यूमैस वेईंग सिस्टम, # 15 रेड हिल्स रोड, चेनई-600099 तमिलनाडु, द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग - III) वाले “ए एम-पी सी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (कनवर्जन किट फार प्लेटफार्म मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्यूमैस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/279 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (कनवर्जन किट फार प्लेटफार्म मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

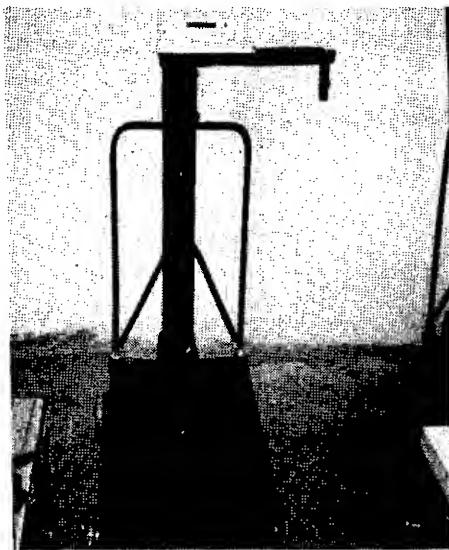
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 232.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of "AM-PC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCUMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Accumax Weighing System, #15, Red Hills Road, Chennai-600099, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/279:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, scaling shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices:

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

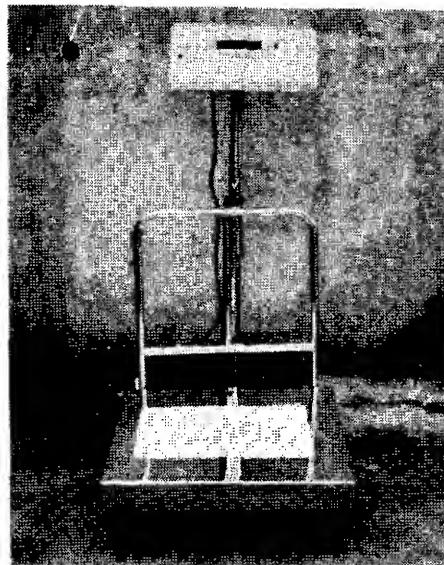
[F. No. WM-21(368)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 233.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्त अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्यूमैस वेईंग सिस्टम, # 15 रेड हिल्स रोड, चेन्नई-600099 तमिलनाडु, द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (मथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए एम- पी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन, सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (स्टेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्यूमैक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/278 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्टेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकातम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मरीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्भाता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्भृत उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

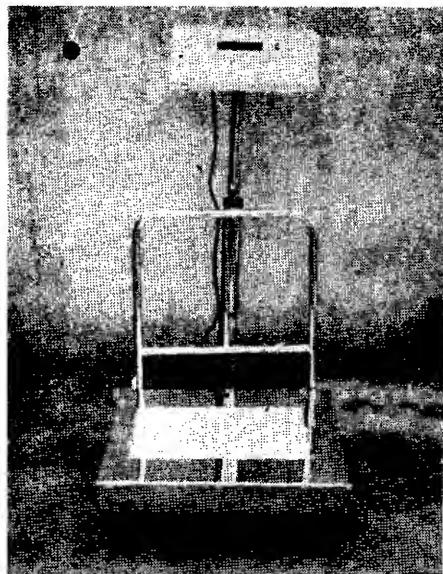
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 233.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AM-PT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCUMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Accumax Weighing System, #15, Red Hills Road, Chennai-600099, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/278:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices:

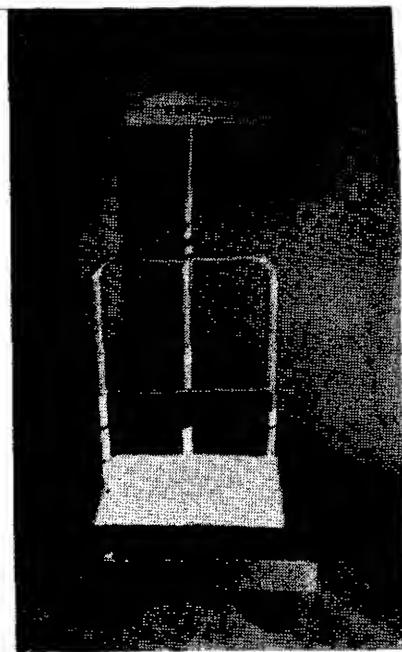
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'c' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(368)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 234.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एक्यूमैस वेईंग सिस्टम, #15 रेड हिल्स रोड, चेन्नई-600099 तमिलनाडु द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए एम-पी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्यूमैस" है (जिसके इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/277 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

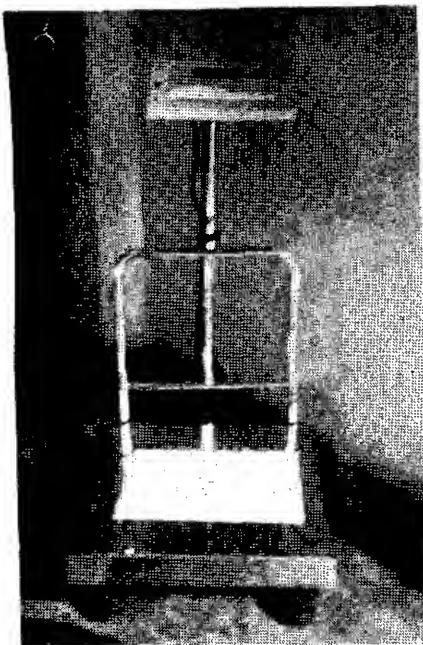
और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्भाता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2004]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 234.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AM-PP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ACCUMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accumax Weighing System, #15, Red Hills Road, Chennai-600099, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/277.



The said model is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600 kg and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (c) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

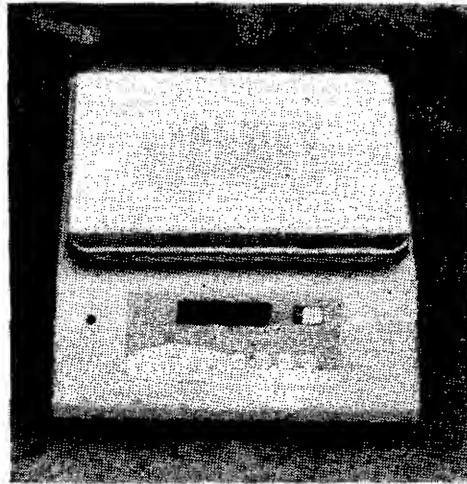
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(368)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 235.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एक्यूमैस वेइंग सिस्टम, # 15 रेड हिल्स रोड, चेन्नई-600099 तमिलनाडु, द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एम-टी बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्यूमैस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/276 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैंज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

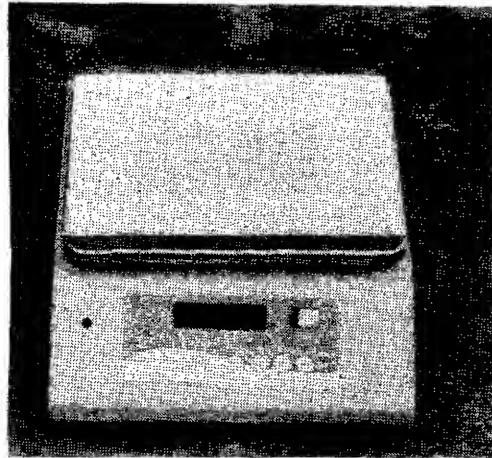
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 235.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "AM-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCUMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Accumax Weighing System, # 15, Red Hills Road, Chennai-600099, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/276:



The said Model is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*c*) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for '*c*' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*c*' value of 5g. or more and with '*c*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

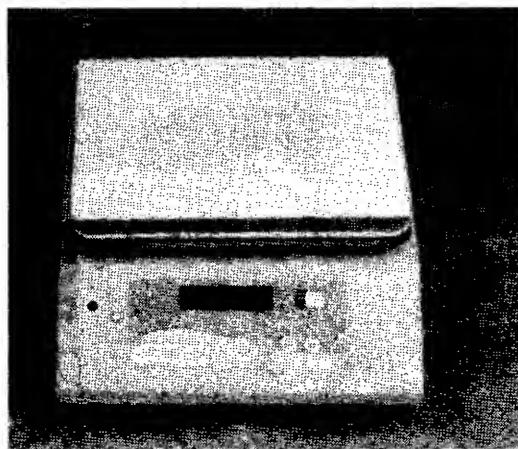
[F. No. WM-21(368)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 236.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्यूमैस वेईंग सिस्टम, #15 रेड हिल्स रोड, चेन्नई-600099 तमिलनाडु द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ए एम-जे पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्यूमैस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/275 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

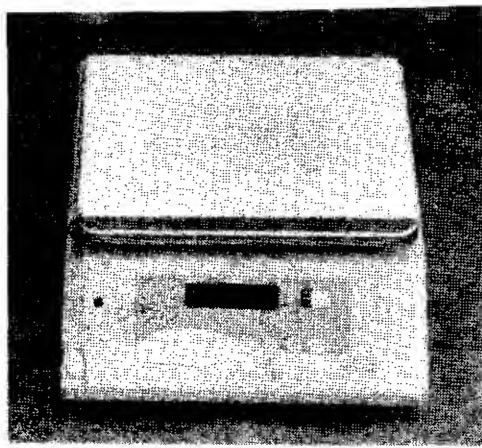
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 236.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "AM-JP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ACCUMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Accumax Weighing System, # 15, Red Hills Road, Chennai-600099, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/275:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (c) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'c' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

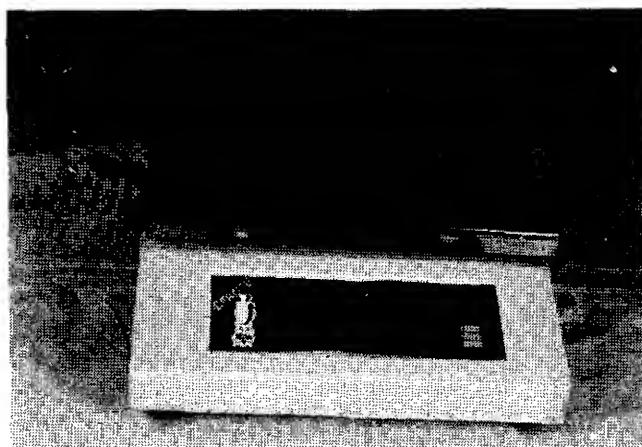
[F. No. WM-21(368)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 237.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अंजाल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, नं. 36, वाणीगवालगाम, न्यू मदुरै बाई पास रोड, काश्मीर-639002 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अपोलो” है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1057 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

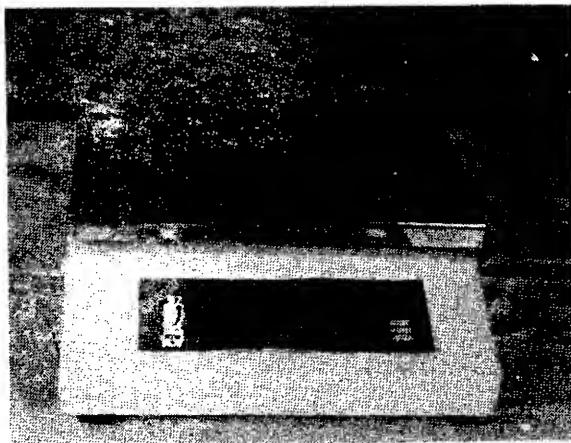
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 237.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AWT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "APOLLO" (hereinreferred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anjaal Trading Co., No. 36, Vanigavalagam, New Madurai Bye-Pass Road, Karur-639002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1057;



The said model is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. or. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-2I(287)/2005]

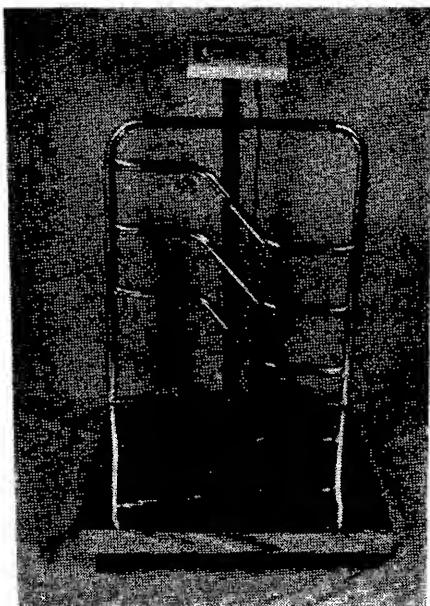
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 238.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर अंजाल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, नं. 36, वाणीगवालगाम, न्यू मदुरै बाई पास रोड, कालर-639002 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता चार्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू पी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अपोलो” है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1058 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k या 5×10^k , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2005]

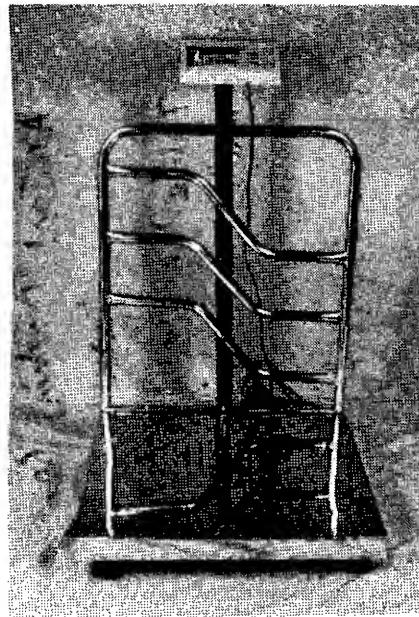
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 238.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AWP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "APOLLO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Anjaal Trading Co., No. 36, Vanigavalagam, New Madurai Bye-Pass Road, Karur-639002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1058;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

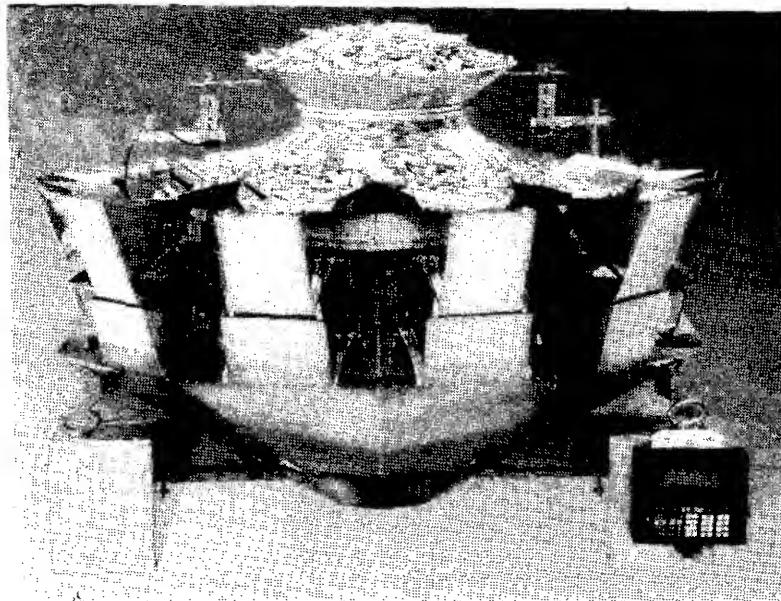
[F. No. WM-21(287)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 239.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हास्सिया रिडेनॉन पैकेजिंग मशीनरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, गेट नं. 768/3, सानसवाडी, शिरूर तालुका, जिला पुणे-411207 महाराष्ट्रा द्वारा के निर्मित रेफ (एक्स) यथार्थता वर्ग वाले, जहां एक्स = 1 है "बी जी एम" शृंखला के स्वचालित, भरात्मक भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हास्सिया" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/314 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित स्वचालित भरण उपकरण बहुशीर्ष तोलक है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसको अधिकतम भरणदर 150 भरण प्रति मिनट है। इसका प्रदर्श प्रतिदिप्ति प्रदर्श (एक एल डी) प्रकार का है। मशीन को चाय, चीनी, चावल बीज, मिठान, बिस्कुट, आलू चिप्स, दालें, मेवे, मिसरी और इसी प्रकार के मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के सीलबंद के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियोगता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण उपकरण भी होंगे जो रेंज में 2 ग्रा. से 1 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

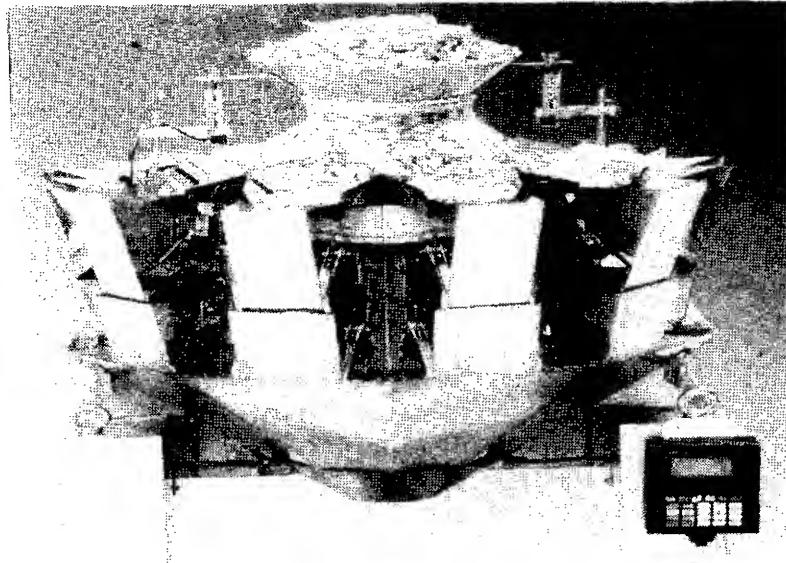
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(214)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 239.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic, gravimetric filling instrument of "BCM" series belonging to accuracy class Ref (x), Where x = 1 and with brand name 'HASSIA' (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hassia Redatron Packaging Machinery Private Limited, Gate No. 768/3, Sanaswadi, Taluka Shirur, District—Pune-411 207, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/314;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling instrument (multi head weigher). Its maximum capacity is 1kg. It has a maximum fill rate of 150 fills per minute. Its display is of Fluorescent Lamp Display (FLD) type. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionery, biscuits, potato chips, pulses, dry fruits, candies and the like. The instrument operates on 440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

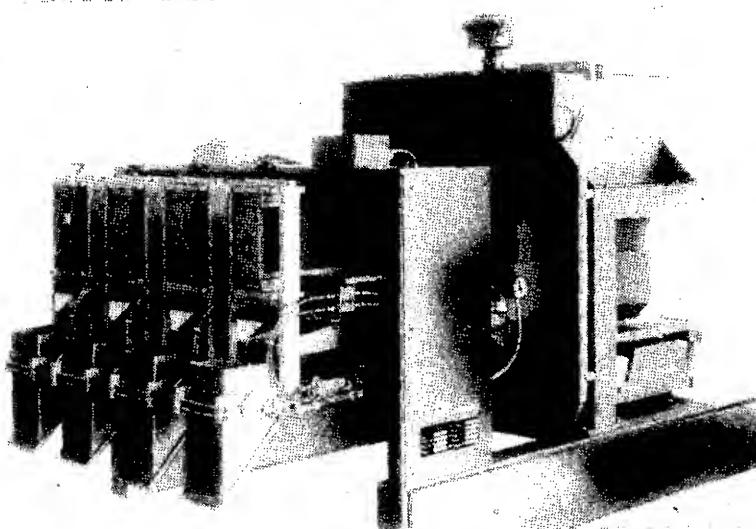
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 2g. to 1kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(214)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 240.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस आत की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हास्सिया रिडेट्रान पैकेजिंग मशीनरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, गेट नं. 768/3, सानसबाड़ी, शिरूर तालुका, जिला पुणे-411207 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा के निर्मित रेफ (एक्स) यथार्थता वर्ग वाले, जहां एक्स = 1 है “एन एल एस” शृंखला के स्वचालित, भरात्पक भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हास्सिया” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/315 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित स्वचालित भरण उपकरण बहुशीर्ष तोलक है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम भरणदर 25 भरण प्रति मिनट है। इसका प्रदर्श प्रतिदिव्य प्रदर्श (एफ एल डी) प्रकार का है। मशीन को चाय, चीनी, चाषल, बीज, मिष्ठान, बिस्कुट, आलू चिप्स, दालें, मेवे, मिसरी और इसी प्रकार के मुक्त प्रबाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के सीलबंद के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिलेक्टन, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण उपकरण भी होंगे जो रेंज में 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

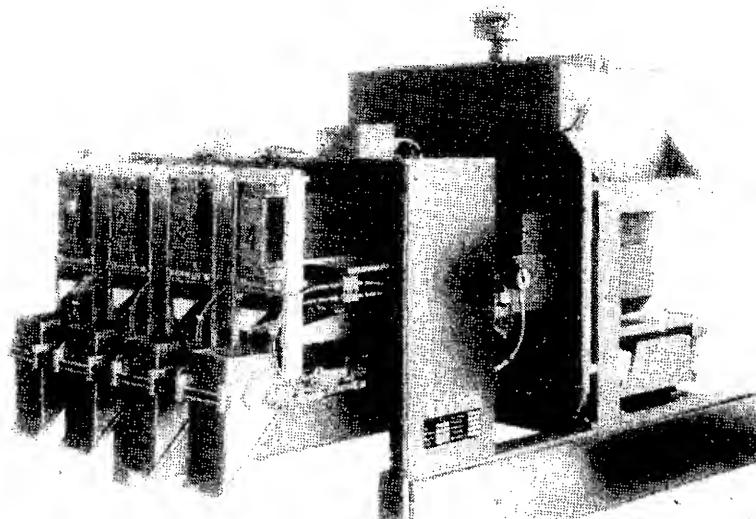
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(214)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 240.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic, gravimetric filling instrument of "NLS" series belonging to accuracy class Ref (x), Where x = 1 and with brand name 'HASSIA' (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hassia Redatron Packaging Machinery Private Limited, Gate No. 768/3, Sanaswadi, Taluka Shirur, District—Pune-411 207, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/315;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling instrument (net weigher). Its maximum capacity is 5kg. It has a maximum fill rate of 25 fills per minute. Its display is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionery, biscuits, potato chips, pulses, dry fruits, candies and the like. The instrument operates on 440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

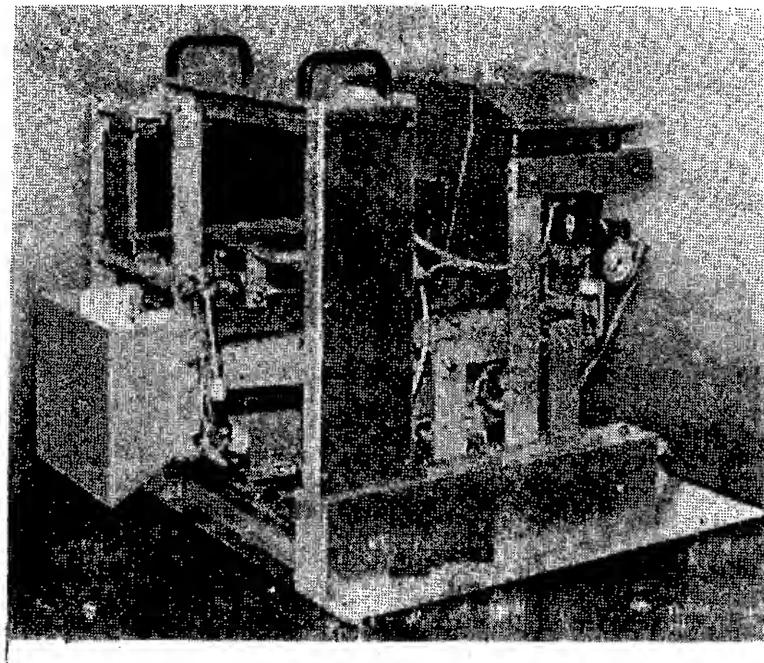
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 2g. to 5kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(214)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 241.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वाया उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हासिस्या रिडेट्रान पैकेजिंग मशीनरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, गेट नं. 768/3, सानसबाड़ी, शिरूर तालुका, जिला पुणे-411207 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा के निर्मित रेफ (एक्स) यथार्थता वाले, जहां एक्स = 1 है “कोन्टी बैग” शृंखला के स्थानालित, भारतीय भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हासिस्या” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/316 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विद्युत् यांत्रिक वालिम रूप से नियंत्रित स्थानालित भारतीय भरण उपकरण बहुशीर्ष तोलक है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम भरणदर 60 भरण प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को चाय, चीनी, चावल बीज, मिष्ठान, विस्कुट, आलू चिप्स, दालें, पाउडर और इसी प्रकार के मुक्त प्रबाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट को सीलबंद के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वाया उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

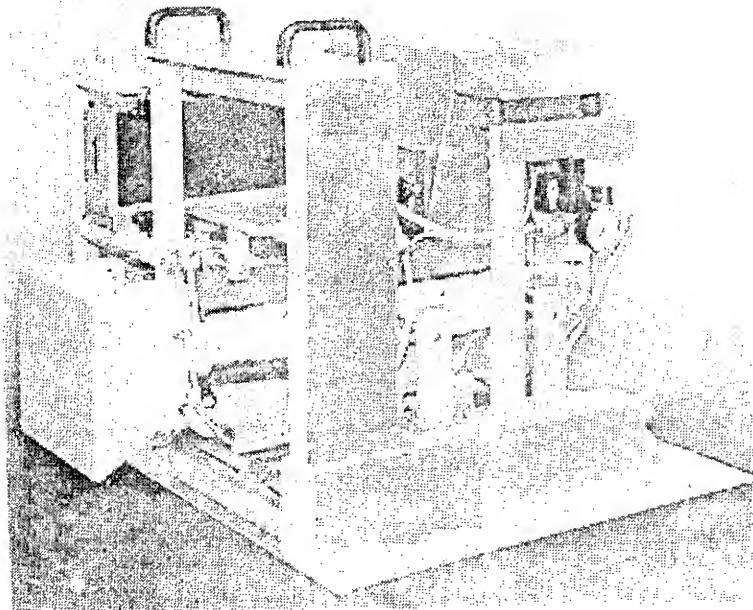
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(214)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 241.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic, gravimetric filling instrument of "CONTIBAG" series with brand name 'HASSIA' (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hassia Redatron Packaging Machinery Private Limited, Gate No. 768/3, Sanaswadi, Taluka Shirur, District—Pune-411 207, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/316;



The said model is an electromechanical pneumatically controlled automatic gravimetric filling instrument. Its maximum capacity is 5kg. It has a maximum fill rate of 60 fills per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionery, biscuits, potato chips, pulses, powder and the like. The instrument operates on 440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 2g to 5kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(214)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 242.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्लासिक वेइंग इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, सं. 444, सेक्टर-11, पंचकुला, चण्डीगढ़-134112 पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “पी एन टी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्लासिक” है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/290 समतुरेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा पर कार्य करता है।



सीलबंद किया जाना: स्टाइंपिंग स्लिट की सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(223)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 242.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "PNT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CLASSIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Classic Weighing Instruments, No. 444, Sector-11, Panchakula, Chandigarh-134 112, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/290;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

And Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

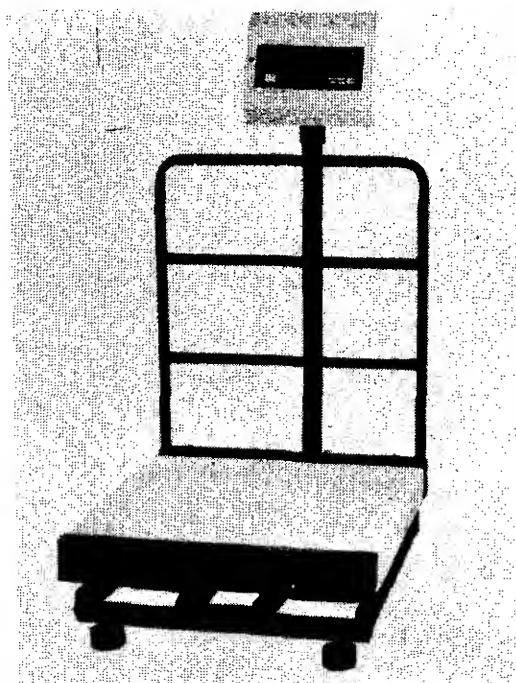
[F. No. WM-21(223)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 243.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्लासिक वेइंग इंस्ट्रमेंट्स, सं. 444, सेक्टर-11, पंचकुला, चण्डीगढ़-134 112, पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एन के पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्लासिक” है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/291 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (स्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबंद किया जाना: स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट की सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

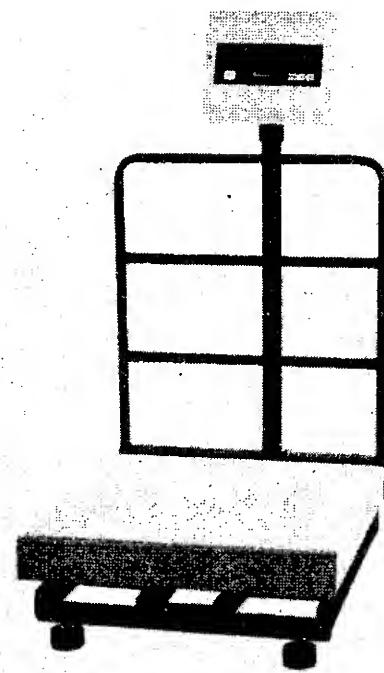
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(223)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 243.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "NKP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CLASSIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Classic Weighing Instrumets, No. 444, Sector-11, Panchakula, Chandigarh-134 112, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/291.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

And Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(223)/2003]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 244.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में खर्जित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथोर्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पैकेजिंग टेक्नोलॉजी डिवीजन, होसर रोड, आइगोडी, बंगलौर-560 030 द्वारा निर्मित रेफ (X) यथोर्थता वर्ग जहां $X = 1$ है, वाले “ए डी डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित, भारतमूलक भरण मशीन (चयनात्मक संयोजन तोलक प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “यामाटो” है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/588 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) रेफ (X) यथोर्थता वर्ग जहां $X = 1$ है, स्वचालित भारतमूलक भरण मशीन (चयनात्मक संयोजन तोलक) है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 10-20 शी में तोलन की संख्या सहित 4 ग्रा. से 500 ग्रा. तक है। इसका उपयोग स्नेहक आहार, मेवे, हिमशीतित आहार, कन्डीज आदि जैसे भार टुकड़े वाली सामग्रियों को तोलने के लिए किया जाता है।

स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(275)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

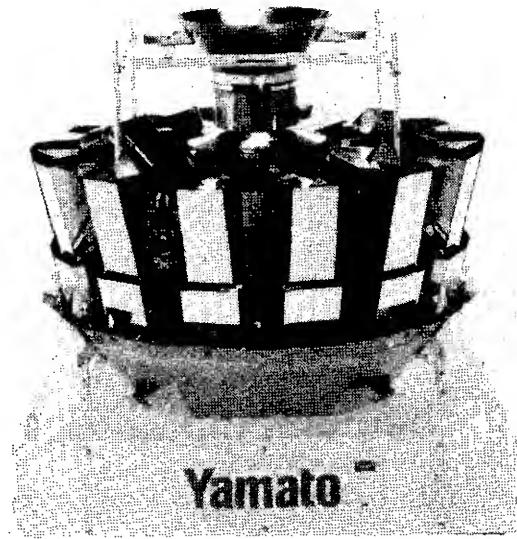
New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 244.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine (selective combination weigher) of "ADW" series of accuracy class Ref (x) where X=1 with brand name "YAMATO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Packaging Technology Division, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560 030 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/588:

The said model (see the figure given below) is an automatic gravimetric filling machine (Selective combination weigher) of accuracy class Ref. (x) where X=1, with capacity range from 4g to 500g with number of weighing heads 10-20. It is used for weighing materials having piece weight such as snack foods, dry fruits, frozen foods, candies etc. It fills 150 fills per minute (max). The instrument operates on 440-Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range 2g to 1000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured

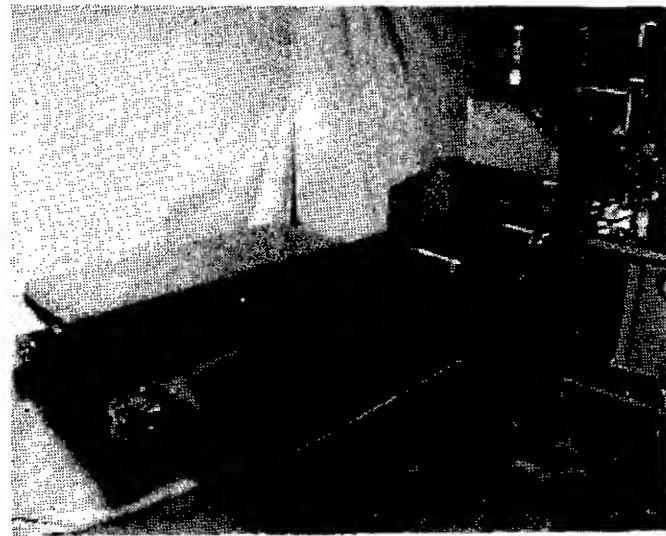
[F. No. WM-21(275)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 245.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स परम टेक्नॉलॉजी, नं. 152, माहदा काम्प्लैक्स, महेश नगर कार्नर, पिम्परी, पुणे-411018 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "पी सी डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (चैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "परम" है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन घिह आई एन डी/09/05/1049 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (चैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 500 मि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हॉट्जं प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

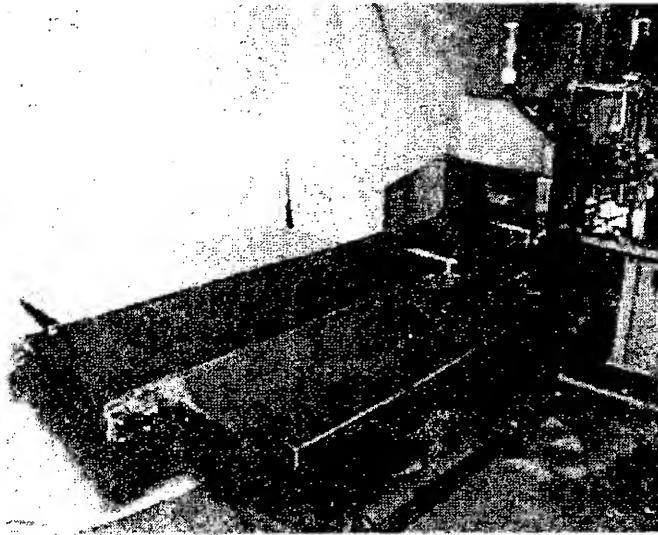
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2005

S.O. 245.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Check Weighing type) with digital indication of "PCW" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Param" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Param Technologies, No. 152, Mahada Complex, Mahesh Nagar Corner, Pimpri, Pune-411 018, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1049;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Check Weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 5kg and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(287)/2003]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 246.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/ किये गये हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	398(भाग 5): 1992 शिरोपरि प्रेषण उद्देश्यों के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम चालक-विशिष्टि (भाग 5) अनिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टता (400 कि वो और अधिक) के लिए जस्तीकृत-इस्पात- प्रबलित ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक	02, दिसम्बर 2005	31 दिसम्बर 2005

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. ईटी 37/टी-23]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक एक एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 246.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No.	No. & Year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 398(Part 5): 1992 Aluminium conductor for overhead transmission purposes— Specification (Part 5) Aluminium conductors—galvanized steel—reinforced for extra high voltage (400 kV and above) (first revision)	02, December 2005	31 December 2005

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 37/T-23]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sci. F & Head (Electro. Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 247.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 10569 : 2005 एल्यूमिनियम कांस्य की छड़े एवं सेक्शन-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 10569 : 1983	30 सितम्बर 2005

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चांडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एमटीडी 8/टी-109]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 247.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Years of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 10569 : 2005—Aluminium bronze rods, bars and section—Specification (first revision)	IS 10569 : 1983	30 Sept. 2005

Copy of this Standard is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices; Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 8/T-109]

S.K. GUPTA, Sci. F & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 248.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 7814 : 2005 फौस्फर कांस्य की चादर, पत्ती एवं पनी-विशेषि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7814 : 2005	30 सितम्बर 2005

भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एमटीडी 8/टी-93]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 248.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & Years of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 7814: 2005—Phosphor bronze sheet, strip and foil—Specification revision)	IS 7814: 2005	30 Sept. 2005

Copy of this Second Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 8/T-93]

S.K. GUPTA, Sci. F & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 249.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो जिन एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 6912 : 2005—ताँबा एवं ताँबा मिश्र धातु के गढ़ाई स्टॉक एवं गढ़ाई विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरोक्षण)	आईएस 6912 : 1985	30 सितम्बर 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एमटीडी 8/टी-73]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2006

S.O. 249.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 6912: 2005—Copper and Copper, Alloys Forging Stock and Forging—Specification (Second Revision)	IS 6912: 1985	30 Sept. 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 8/T-73]

S.K. GUPTA, Sci. F & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 250.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15575 (भाग 2) : 2005 IEC 61672-2 (2003) विद्युतध्वनिकि ध्वनि तल मीटर भाग 2 पैटर्न मूल्यांकन परीक्षण	आईएस 9779 : 1981 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	जुलाई 2005
2	आई एस 15596 (भाग 1) : 2005 IEC 60268-1 (1985) ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर- भाग 1 समान्य	आईएस 9302 : (भाग 1) 1979 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	सितम्बर 2005
3	आई एस 15596 (भाग 2) : 2005 IEC 60268-2 (1987) ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर- भाग 2 समान्य परिभाषाओं एवं परिकलन विधियों की व्याख्या	आईएस 9302 : (भाग 2) 1979 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	सितम्बर 2005
4	आई एस 15596 (भाग 3) : 2005 IEC 60268-3 (2000) ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर- भाग 3 एम्पलीफ़ायर	आईएस 9302 : (भाग 3) 1981 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	अगस्त 2005
5	आई एस 15596 (भाग 5) : 2005 IEC 60268-5 (2005) ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर- भाग 5 लाउडस्पीकर	—	अगस्त 2005
6	आई एस 15596 (भाग 7) : 2005 IEC 60268-7 (1996) ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर- भाग 7 हैडफोन एवम् इंयरफोन	आईएस 9302 : (भाग 7) 1987 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	अगस्त 2005
7	आई एस/आई एस ओ/आई ई सी 17799 : 2005 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सुरक्षा तकनीक- सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध के लिए रीति संहिता	आईएस 24357 : 2002 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	दिसम्बर 2005
8	आई एस/आई एस ओ/आई ई सी 27001 : 2005 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सुरक्षा तकनीक- सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबन्धप्रणाली-अपेक्षाएं	आईएस 15150 : 2002 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए	दिसम्बर 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चाण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एलटीडी/जी-75]

सुख बीर सिंह, प्रमुख (एलआईटीडी)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2006

S.O. 250.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & Years of Indian Standards. if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 15575 (Part 2) : 2005 IEC 61672-2 (2003) Electroacoustics-sound level meters : Part 2 Pattern Evaluation Tests	Superseding IS 9779 : 1981	July 2005	
2 IS 15596 (Part 1) : 2005/IEC 60268-1 (1985) Sound system equipment-Part 1 General	Superseding IS 9302 (Part 1) : 1985	September 2005	
3 IS 15596 (Part 2) : 2005/IEC 60268-2 (1987) Sound system equipment-Part 1 Explanation of general terms and calculation methods	Superseding IS 9302 (Part 2) : 1979	September 2005	
4 IS 15596 (Part 3) : 2005/IEC 60268-3 (2000) Sound system equipment-Part 3 Amplifiers	Superseding IS 9302 (Part 3) : 1981	August 2004	
5 IS 15596 (Part 5) : 2005/IEC 60268-5 (2003) Sound system equipment-Part 5 Loudspeakers	—	August 2005	
6 IS 15596 (Part 7) : 2005/IEC 60268-7 (1996) Sound system equipment-Part 7 Headphones and earphones	Superseding IS 9302 (Part 7) : 1987	August 2005	
7 IS/ISO/IEC 17799 : 2005 Information Technology-Code of practice for information security management	Superseding IS 14357 : 2002	December 2005	
8 IS/ISO/IEC 27001 : 2005 Information Technology-Information security management systems-Requirements	Superseding IS 15150 : 2002	December 2005	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. LTD/G-75]

SUKH BIR SINGH, Head (LTD)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2006

क. का. आ. 251.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में कोर्यैली से रत्लाम तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए :

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, ईककीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में भरत लाल ननामा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान नं ए-15, सुंदरवन, कस्तुरबा नगर, सुमंगल गार्डन के पास रत्लाम —457001 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूचि

तहसील — बाजना		जिला — रत्लाम	राज्य — मध्य प्रदेश
क्रमांक	गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षैत्रफल हेक्टर में
1	2	3	4
32	जाबड़.	264	0.1963
		283/1	0.5930
		266	0.0899
		267	0.3048
		268	0.0842
		284	0.2906
		285	0.0455
		288	0.0373
		290	0.1040
		291	0.1658
		292	0.0259
		293	0.1948
		294	0.0569
		295	0.2366
		296	0.0384

1	2	3	4
32	जावेक (ग्राम)	297	0.0354
		298	0.2815
		434	1.3725
		468	0.0173
		469	1.2257
		466	0.0108
33	सिन्दुरीया	5/267	0.0160
		35	0.1760
		31	0.0652
		15	0.4423
		16	0.0101
		17	0.0710
		22	0.2496
		52	0.4685
		53	0.1685
		54	0.0050
		49	0.1895
		60	0.0823
		146	0.0306
		149	0.3394
		153	0.1068
		154	0.1923
		156	0.1796
		157	0.0014
		167	0.0694
		165	0.0218
		188	0.0144
		191	0.1394
33	सिन्दुरीया निरन्तर...	192	0.1131
		193	0.0988
		196	0.0410
		195	0.1564
34	मोरटक्का	6	0.2369
		8	0.0211
		11	0.0763
		12	0.3321
		10	0.0499
		18	0.0876
		19	0.0717
		20	0.0091
		21	0.0686
		94	0.6513
		22	0.1664
		91	0.0625
		89	0.0652
		88	0.1126
		103	0.0354

1	2	3	4
34.	ओरेटर्स (जारी....)	102	0.2696
		113	0.1832
		126	0.0639
		125	0.0246
		127	0.1180
		133	0.1018
		130	0.0470
		129	0.0194
		137	0.0847
		136	0.0538
		135	0.0226
		141	0.0440
		153	0.1275
		155	0.0185
		177	0.0509
		174	0.0757
		173	0.0824
		171	0.1241
		184	0.1881
		170	0.0094
		169	0.0421
35	मलवासी	प्रमाणित भू अभिलेख अप्राप्त होने से ।	
36	बीकापाटन	29	0.4854
		24	0.0012
		1	2.2104
37	बिलडी	430	1.2204
		373	0.4168
		374	0.0793
		375/2	0.0056
		416	0.0491
		378	0.0019
		415	0.1153
		414	0.0587
		469	0.0456
		468/2	0.0252
		468/1	0.0648
		467	0.0110
		483	0.1848
		485	0.0829
		486	0.0174
		507	0.0350
		246	0.1074
		248/2	0.0012
		245	0.2226
		244	0.0818
		237	0.0605
		240	0.0262
		238/3	0.1116
		238/2	0.0864
		238/1	0.0180

1	2	3	4
37	विलंब (गार्ड)	156	0.5058
		509	0.0114
		155	0.2286
		154	0.1312
		150	0.0229
		148	0.1915
		149	0.0314
		510	0.7868
		146	0.0011
		143	0.0143
		140	0.1898
38	धामनिया	115/1	1.7172
		115/6	0.4872
		115/3	0.1872
		115/2	0.8496
		97	0.0017
		98	0.0251
		96/17	0.2944
		96/12	0.0456
		96/11	0.1524
		96/14	0.0201
		96/8	0.1440
		96/3	0.0012
		83	0.1542
		84/1	0.1332
		84/2	0.0124
		85	0.0023
		40	0.0108
		68	0.0983
		70/3	0.2664
		70/1	0.0201
		73	0.0056
		72	0.2333
		71/1	0.0108
		71/2	0.0375
39	अमलीपाडा	8	0.1674
		10	0.2256
		13	0.1069
		14	0.1207
		15	0.0285
		6	0.2855
		46	0.2058
		48	0.0507
		49	0.1698
		75	0.7401

१	२	३	४
39	अमलीपाड़ा (गिरि...)	77	0.0268
		86	0.2098
		82	0.5787
		84	0.7723
		83	0.0288
		134	0.2160
		219	0.0180

[फा. सं. आर-25011/2/2006-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2006

S. O. 251.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is Necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Koyali to Ratlam in the state of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the petroleum and Mineral pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification; issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public object in writing to the laying of pipeline under the land to Mr. Bharat Lal Nanama , competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, at office A-15, Sundervan , kasturba Nagar , Near Sumangal Garden , Ratlam – 457001, (Madhya Pradesh).

Schedule

Tehsil :- Bajna		District :- Ratlam	State :- Madhyapradesh
SL.NO.	Name of Village	SURVEY NO	Area
			AREA IN HECTORE
1	2	3	4
32	Jabod	264	0.1963
		283/1	0.5930
		266	0.0899
		267	0.3048
		268	0.0842
		284	0.2906
		285	0.0455
		288	0.0373
		290	0.1040
		291	0.1658
		292	0.0259
		293	0.1948
		294	0.0569
		295	0.2366
		296	0.0384
		297	0.0354
		298	0.2815
		434	1.3725
		468	0.0173
		469	1.2257
		466	0.0108
33	Sinduriya	5/267	0.0160
		35	0.1760
		31	0.0652
		15	0.4423
		16	0.0101
		17	0.0710
		22	0.2496
		52	0.4685
		53	0.1685
		54	0.0050
		49	0.1895
		60	0.0823
		146	0.0306
		149	0.3394
		153	0.1068
		154	0.1923
		156	0.1796
		157	0.0014
		167	0.0694
		165	0.0218
		188	0.0144
		191	0.1394

1	2	3	4
33	Sinduriya Conted....	192	0.1131
		193	0.0988
		196	0.0410
		195	0.1564
34	Mortukka	6	0.2369
		8	0.0211
		11	0.0763
		12	0.3321
		10	0.0499
		18	0.0876
		19	0.0717
		20	0.0091
		21	0.0686
		94	0.6513
		22	0.1664
		91	0.0625
		89	0.0652
		88	0.1126
		103	0.0354
		102	0.2696
		113	0.1832
		126	0.0639
		125	0.0246
		127	0.1180
		133	0.1018
		130	0.0470
		129	0.0194
		137	0.0847
		136	0.0538
		135	0.0226
		141	0.0440
		153	0.1275
		155	0.0185
		177	0.0509
		174	0.0757
		173	0.0824
		171	0.1241
		184	0.1881
		170	0.0094
		169	0.0421
35	Malwasi	Not Available on Certified Land Record	
36	Bikapatan	29	0.4854
		24	0.0012
		1	2.2104
37	Bildi	430	1.2204
		373	0.4168
		374	0.0793
		375/2	0.0056
		416	0.0491

1	2	3	4
37	Bildi Conted...	378	0.0019
		415	0.1153
		414	0.0587
		469	0.0456
		468/2	0.0252
		468/1	0.0648
		467	0.0110
		483	0.1848
		485	0.0829
		486	0.0174
		507	0.0350
		246	0.1074
		248/2	0.0012
		245	0.2226
		244	0.0818
		237	0.0605
		240	0.0262
		238/3	0.1116
		238/2	0.0864
		238/1	0.0180
		156	0.5058
		509	0.0114
		155	0.2286
		154	0.1312
		150	0.0229
		148	0.1915
		149	0.0314
		510	0.7868
		146	0.0011
		143	0.0143
		140	0.1898
38	Dhamniya	115/1	1.7172
		115/6	0.4872
		115/3	0.1872
		115/2	0.8496
		97	0.0017
		98	0.0251
		96/17	0.2944
		96/12	0.0456
		96/11	0.1524
		96/14	0.0201
		96/8	0.1440
		96/3	0.0012
		83	0.1542
		84/1	0.1332
		84/2	0.0124
		85	0.0023
		40	0.0108
		68	0.0983

1	2	3	4
38	Dhamniya Conted..	70/3	0.2664
		70/1	0.0201
		73	0.0056
		72	0.2333
		71/1	0.0108
		71/2	0.0375
39	Amlipara	8	0.1674
		10	0.2256
		13	0.1069
		14	0.1207
		15	0.0285
		6	0.2855
		46	0.2058
		48	0.0507
		49	0.1698
		75	0.7401
		77	0.0268
		86	0.2098
		82	0.5787
		84	0.7723
		83	0.0288
		134	0.2160
		219	0.0180

[F. No. R-25011/2/2006-O.R.-I]
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 252.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में कोयली से रतलाम तक पेटोलियम उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए :

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेटोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियों साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, ईक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में भरत लाल ननामा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान नं ए-15, सुंदरवन, कस्तुरबा नगर, सुमंगल गार्डन के पास रतलाम -457001 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूचि

तहसील — रत्लाम	गाँव का नाम	जिला — रत्लाम	राज्य — मध्य प्रदेश
क्रमांक		सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर मे
1	2	3	4
40	घबड़े पाडा	111	0.0072
		61	0.1485
		62	0.1080
		67/1	0.2658
		10/1/1/A	0.6120
		63	0.2103
		10/13	0.0013
		53	0.1903
		52	0.0088
		50	0.2310
		49	0.2884
		10/1/1/10	0.1296
		10/1/2/45	0.0171
		10/1/1/4	0.0828
		10/1/3	0.1271
		10/1/4	0.1190
		10/1/5	0.1196
		10/1/6	0.1253
		10/1/7	0.1129
		10/1/8	0.1202
		10/1/9	0.1414
		12	0.0038
		01/10/10	0.7135
		10/1/1/53/2	0.2245
		13/4	0.0181
		11	0.2166
41	राजपुरा	1	0.0120
		2/1/9	0.2808
		2/12	0.2160
		2/4/1	1.0800
42	सावलियारूणडी	145	0.0421
		19/1/1	1.0337
		10	0.0175
		100/2	0.1983
		101/4	0.0036
		101/3	0.1917
		143	0.0783
		102/1/2	0.0032
		102/1/1/2	0.1409
		102/1/1/1	0.0735
		103	0.3863

1	2	3	4
42	सावलियारुडी निरन्तर...	104/3 104/2 104/1 109 110 112 113/1 113/3 113/2 69 70 68/2 68/1 63 60 62/1	0.0084 0.2228 0.0226 0.1059 0.0796 0.1452 0.0422 0.0819 0.0463 0.3249 0.1127 0.1867 0.0137 0.2664 0.0083 0.2032
43	सरवनीखुर्द	223 225 224 226 298 293 295 294 291 136 245 246 134 118 119 117 115 116 57 63 64 74/1 71 74/2	0.2577 0.0882 0.0112 0.1558 0.0102 0.0801 0.0499 0.0186 0.1485 0.0121 0.0051 0.1135 0.0181 0.0459 0.1390 0.0788 0.0832 0.0985 0.1296 0.3084 0.0978 0.3768 0.1875 0.1226
44	बिबडोद	479 487 486/2 480 495	0.0886 0.0430 0.3437 0.0163 0.0397

1	2	3	4
44	बिबडोद निरन्तर...	498	0.0861
		496	0.0072
		497	0.0814
		501	0.0819
		499/1	0.0290
		500	0.0107
		454	0.0688
		455	0.0379
		457	0.0096
		456	0.1011
		458	0.2491
		466/1/1	0.6689
		464	0.0228
		209/1	0.4735
		35	0.0951
		32	2.2328
		31	0.1562
45	जुलवानिया	38/1/5	0.6321
		55	0.0015
		50	0.2002
		49	0.0021
		38/1/1	0.0852
		44/1	0.0047
		43/2	0.3796
		58	0.0407
		59/2	0.0472
		84	0.0122
		26/3	0.1080
		26/1	0.1859
		25	0.1728
		64	0.0948
		66/4	0.0559
		66/3	0.1224
		67/2/1	0.1618
		67/2/2	0.0396
		79/1	0.0676
		78	0.2114
		77/1	0.0825
		75	0.0090
		76	0.0549
		106	0.0546
		107	0.0012
		108	0.3604
		110	0.0891
		102/6	0.1773

1	2	3	4
45	जुलवानिया निरन्तर..	105	0.1765
		114	0.1856
		136	0.3667
		134	0.1728
		126	0.2423
		167	0.1856
		147	0.0910
		149	0.2448
		164	0.0137
		163/1	0.0843
		151	0.1309
		162	0.0014
		156	0.0854
		157	0.0993
		153/1	0.0403
		155/1	0.0352
		155/2	0.0870
		153/2	0.0150
		154	0.0645
46	नन्दलाल्ड	239	0.1946
47	बंजली	136/2	0.1008
		16	0.0250
		136/1/1/1	1.0368
		18	0.1040
		19	0.0417
		24	0.9360
		26	0.0094
		50/1	0.4186
		46/1	0.0260
		46/2	0.0939
		48/1	0.0607
		33	0.0266
		270/1	0.1867
		269/1/1	0.0377
		272	0.0996
		273/1	0.2336
		314/1	0.5897
		311/1	0.2407
		310	0.1152
		311/2	0.1413
		309/2	0.1240
		304	0.0998
		303	0.0849
48	संजावता	308/1	0.2042
		307	0.0483

1	2	3	4
48	सेजावता निरन्तर...	309	0.0335
		306/2	0.1998
		305	0.1368
		312/1	0.0698
		304/1	0.1071
		314/2	0.0413
		304/2	0.0870
		297/1	0.1368
		297/2	0.2279
		296/2	0.0312
		292/2	0.1956
		292/3	0.0646
		292/4	0.0279
		292/1	0.0092
		293/4	0.1011
		293/3	0.0234
		25	0.2282
		26/1	0.0410
		24	0.0806
		27/1	0.0656
		27/2	0.1644
		30/5	0.3971
		29	0.1052
		31/1	0.0673
		34	0.2548
		42	0.0180
		45/1	0.0933
		46	0.1418
		47	0.0919
		49/1	0.0338
		48	0.0573
		59	0.0713
		81/3	0.1941
		81/4	0.2266
		80/1	0.8709
		80/11	0.0053
		97	0.0495
		131/8	0.0900
		131/5	0.0864
		131/10	0.0823
		129	0.0139
		128/3	0.0179
		128/2	0.0355
		128/7	0.3754
		162/1	0.1687

1	2	3	4
48	सेजावता निरन्तर...	162/2	0.1943
		166/509/2	0.0807
		166/6	0.0792
		166/2	0.1440
		166/12	0.1293
		167	0.0753
		166/3/1	0.0108
		118/4	0.0019
		118/5	0.0489
		168/3	0.1014
		168/5	0.1022
		168/6	0.0951
		168/7	0.1110
		169/1	0.0369
		169/2	0.0478
		168/1	0.1626
		169/4	0.0808
		168/4	0.2234
		177/5	0.1867
		177/1	0.0958
		179	0.0199
		180/1	0.1094
		181/7	0.0055
		181/1	0.2276
		181/11	0.2525
		181/2	0.0146
		467	0.0388
49	बांगरोद	927/1	0.0762
		924/4	0.1520
		925/2	0.2821
		928/3	0.0896
		928/2	0.2060
		931/2	0.0672
		931/1	0.1397
		932/1	0.0540
		932/3	0.2850
		932/4	0.1656
		933	0.0035
		932/2	0.0504
		950	0.0413
		951	0.0775
		953	0.0841
		974/1	0.1008
		974/2	0.1260
		974/3	0.1080

1	2	3	4
49	बांगरोद निरन्तर....	974/4	0.1692
		974/6	0.2160
		978	0.0969
		980	0.1237
		982/1	0.0054
		1038	0.0396
		977	0.0133
		1314	0.0481
		1259/1	0.0612
		1259/2	0.0468
		1259/3	0.0360
		1260	0.1275
		1259/4	0.0720
		1263	0.0589
		1264	0.1628
		1257	0.0210
		1235	0.1387
		1238	0.0602
		1214	0.0886
		1215	0.0051
		1216	0.0442
		1213/1	0.0140
		1213/2	0.0014
		1211/1	0.0936
		1209	0.0868
		1197	0.0572
		1195	0.1123
		1194	0.0591
		1192	0.0247
		1193	0.0180
		1347	0.0146
		1348	0.0436
		1402/1624	0.0144
		1402/3	0.0648
		1402/1	0.3488
		1402/2	0.1224
		1403/3	0.0586
		1404/3	0.0362
		1406	0.0431
		1277/1628	0.0597
		1441/1	0.2609
		1444	0.0600
		1438	0.3528
		1495	0.0547

1	2	3	4
49	बांगरोद निरन्तर....	1496	0.0758
		1494/1	0.0857
		1493	0.0668
		1484/1	0.0792
		1484/6	0.1152
		1509	0.0038
		1511	0.0691
		1512	0.0640
		1513	0.0124
		1514	0.0452
		1514/1632	0.0676
		1523	0.3112
		745	0.0283
		712/2	0.0162
		711	0.1735
		709/1	0.0360
		709/2	0.0372
		709/3	0.0358
		709/4	0.0368
		709/5	0.0504
		708/1616/1	0.0288
		708/1616/2	0.0648
		708/2	0.3221
		706/2	0.0013
		707/2	0.1800
		707/3	0.1812
		703	0.2198
		702	0.1015

[फा. सं. आर-25011/2/2006-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिट्कारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2006

S. O. 252.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Koyali to Ratlam in the state of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the petroleum and Mineral pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification; issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public

object in writing to the laying of pipeline under the land to Mr. Bharat Lal Nanama , competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, at office A-15, Sundervan , kasturba Nagar , Near Sumangal Garden , Ratlam -- 457001, (Madhya Pradesh) .

Schedule

Tehsil :- Ratlam		District :- Ratlam	State:-Madhyapradesh
SL. NO.	Name of Village	SURVEY NO	Area in Hectore
1	2	3	ARE
40	Dhabaipara	111	0.0072
		61	0.1485
		62	0.1080
		67/1	0.2658
		10/1/1/A	0.6120
		63	0.2103
		10/13	0.0013
		53	0.1903
		52	0.0088
		50	0.2310
		49	0.2884
		10/1/1/10	0.1296
		10/1/2/45	0.0171
		10/1/1/4	0.0828
		10/1/3	0.1271
		10/1/4	0.1190
		10/1/5	0.1196
		10/1/6	0.1253
		10/1/7	0.1129
		10/1/8	0.1202
		10/1/9	0.1414
		12	0.0038
		10/1/10	0.7135
		10/1/1/53/2	0.2245
		13/4	0.0181
		11	0.2166
41	Rajpura	1	0.0120
		2/1/9	0.2808
		2/12	0.2160
		2/4/1	1.0800
42	Sawaliyarundi	145	0.0421
		19/1/1	1.0337
		10	0.0175
		100/2	0.1983
		101/4	0.0036
		101/3	0.1917
		143	0.0783
		102/1/2	0.0032
		102/1/1/2	0.1409
		102/1/1/1	0.0735
		103	0.3863

1	2	3	4
42	Sawaliyarundi Conte..	104/3	0.0084
		104/2	0.2228
		104/1	0.0226
		109	0.1059
		110	0.0796
		112	0.1452
		113/1	0.0422
		113/3	0.0819
		113/2	0.0463
		69	0.3249
		70	0.1127
		68/2	0.1867
		68/1	0.0137
		63	0.2664
		60	0.0083
		62/1	0.2032
43	Sarwanikhurd	223	0.2577
		225	0.0882
		224	0.0112
		226	0.1558
		298	0.0102
		293	0.0801
		295	0.0499
		294	0.0186
		291	0.1485
		136	0.0121
		245	0.0051
		246	0.1135
		134	0.0181
		118	0.0459
		119	0.1390
		117	0.0788
		115	0.0832
		116	0.0985
		57	0.1296
		63	0.3084
		64	0.0978
		74/1	0.3768
		71	0.1875
		74/2	0.1226
44	Bibdod	479	0.0886
		487	0.0430
		486/2	0.3437
		480	0.0163
		495	0.0397

1	2	3	4
44	Bibdod Conte...	498	0.0861
		496	0.0072
		497	0.0814
		501	0.0819
		499/1	0.0290
		500	0.0107
		454	0.0688
		455	0.0379
		457	0.0096
		456	0.1011
		458	0.2491
		466/1/1	0.6689
		464	0.0228
		209/1	0.4735
		35	0.0951
		32	2.2328
		31	0.1562
45	Julwaniya	38/1/5	0.6321
		55	0.0015
		50	0.2002
		49	0.0021
		38/1/1	0.0852
		44/1	0.0047
		43/2	0.3796
		58	0.0407
		59/2	0.0472
		84	0.0122
		26/3	0.1080
		26/1	0.1859
		25	0.1728
		64	0.0948
		66/4	0.0559
		66/3	0.1224
		67/2/1	0.1618
		67/2/2	0.0396
		79/1	0.0676
		78	0.2114
		77/1	0.0825
		75	0.0090
		76	0.0549
		106	0.0546
		107	0.0012
		108	0.3604
		110	0.0891
		102/6	0.1773

1	2	3	4
45	Julwaniya Conte...	105	0.1765
		114	0.1856
		136	0.3667
		134	0.1728
		126	0.2423
		167	0.1856
		147	0.0910
		149	0.2448
		164	0.0137
		163/1	0.0843
		151	0.1309
		162	0.0014
		156	0.0854
		157	0.0993
		153/1	0.0403
		155/1	0.0352
		155/2	0.0870
		153/2	0.0150
		154	0.0645
46	Nandalai	239	0.1946
47	Banjali	136/2	0.1008
		16	0.0250
		136/1/1/1	1.0368
		18	0.1040
		19	0.0417
		24	0.9360
		26	0.0094
		50/1	0.4186
		46/1	0.0260
		46/2	0.0939
		48/1	0.0607
		33	0.0266
		270/1	0.1867
		269/1/1	0.0377
		272	0.0996
		273/1	0.2336
		314/1	0.5897
		311/1	0.2407
		310	0.1152
		311/2	0.1413
		309/2	0.1240
		304	0.0998
		303	0.0849
48	Sejawata	308/1	0.2042
		307	0.0483

1	2	3	4
48	Sejawata Conte...	309	0.0335
		306/2	0.1998
		305	0.1368
		312/1	0.0698
		304/1	0.1071
		314/2	0.0413
		304/2	0.0870
		297/1	0.1368
		297/2	0.2279
		296/2	0.0312
		292/2	0.1956
		292/3	0.0646
		292/4	0.0279
		292/1	0.0092
		293/4	0.1011
		293/3	0.0234
		25	0.2282
		26/1	0.0410
		24	0.0806
		27/1	0.0656
		27/2	0.1644
		30/5	0.3971
		29	0.1052
		31/1	0.0673
		34	0.2548
		42	0.0180
		45/1	0.0933
		46	0.1418
		47	0.0919
		49/1	0.0338
		48	0.0573
		59	0.0713
		81/3	0.1941
		81/4	0.2266
		80/1	0.8709
		80/11	0.0053
		97	0.0495
		131/8	0.0900
		131/5	0.0864
		131/10	0.0823
		129	0.0139
		128/3	0.0179
		128/2	0.0355
		128/7	0.3754
		162/1	0.1687

1	2	3	4
48	Sejawata Conte...	162/2	0.1943
		166/509/2	0.0807
		166/6	0.0792
		166/2	0.1440
		166/12	0.1293
		167	0.0753
		166/3/1	0.0108
		118/4	0.0019
		118/5	0.0489
		168/3	0.1014
		168/5	0.1022
		168/6	0.0951
		168/7	0.1110
		169/1	0.0369
		169/2	0.0478
		168/1	0.1626
		169/4	0.0808
		168/4	0.2234
		177/5	0.1867
		177/1	0.0958
		179	0.0199
		180/1	0.1094
		181/7	0.0055
		181/1	0.2276
		181/11	0.2525
		181/2	0.0146
		467	0.0388
49	Bangrod	927/1	0.0762
		924/4	0.1520
		925/2	0.2821
		928/3	0.0896
		928/2	0.2060
		931/2	0.0672
		931/1	0.1397
		932/1	0.0540
		932/3	0.2850
		932/4	0.1656
		933	0.0035
		932/2	0.0504
		950	0.0413
		951	0.0775
		953	0.0841
		974/1	0.1008
		974/2	0.1260
		974/3	0.1080

1	2	3	4
49	Bangrod Conte...	974/4	0.1692
		974/6	0.2160
		978	0.0969
		980	0.1237
		982/1	0.0054
		1038	0.0396
		977	0.0133
		1314	0.0481
		1259/1	0.0612
		1259/2	0.0468
		1259/3	0.0360
		1260	0.1275
		1259/4	0.0720
		1263	0.0589
		1264	0.1628
		1257	0.0210
		1235	0.1387
		1238	0.0602
		1214	0.0886
		1215	0.0051
		1216	0.0442
		1213/1	0.0140
		1213/2	0.0014
		1211/1	0.0936
		1209	0.0868
		1197	0.0572
		1195	0.1123
		1194	0.0591
		1192	0.0247
		1193	0.0180
		1347	0.0146
		1348	0.0436
		1402/1624	0.0144
		1402/3	0.0648
		1402/1	0.3488
		1402/2	0.1224
		1403/3	0.0586
		1404/3	0.0362
		1406	0.0431
		1277/1628	0.0597
		1441/1	0.2609
		1444	0.0600
		1438	0.3528
		1495	0.0547

1	2	3	4
49	Bangrod Conte...	1496	0.0758
		1494/1	0.0857
		1493	0.0668
		1484/1	0.0792
		1484/6	0.1152
		1509	0.0038
		1511	0.0691
		1512	0.0640
		1513	0.0124
		1514	0.0452
		1514/1632	0.0676
		1523	0.3112
		745	0.0283
		712/2	0.0162
		711	0.1735
		709/1	0.0360
		709/2	0.0372
		709/3	0.0358
		709/4	0.0368
		709/5	0.0504
		708/1616/1	0.0288
		708/1616/2	0.0648
		708/2	0.3221
		706/2	0.0013
		707/2	0.1800
		707/3	0.1812
		703	0.2198
		702	0.1015

[F. No. R-25011/2/2006-O.R.-I]

S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 253.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में कोयली से रत्नाम तक पेटोलियम उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए: और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से सलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेटोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती

है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में भरत लाल ननामा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कोर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान नं ए-15, सुंदरवन, कस्तुरबा नगर, सुमंगल गार्डन के पास रतलाम-457001 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्षा भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूचि

तहसील—थांदला		जिला—झाबुआ	राज्य—मध्य प्रदेश
क्रमांक	गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षैत्रफल हेक्टर में
1	2	3	4
18	सेमलपाड़ा	273	0.0281
		274	0.0171
		277	0.0791
		278	0.0603
		279	0.0008
		280	0.0013
		281	0.0534
		243	0.1285
		242	0.1642
		234	0.0921
		232/1	0.0148
		232/2	0.0432
		233	0.0625
		228	0.0924
		226	0.0185
		215	0.1282
		216	0.0317
		217	0.0590
		218	0.0723
		219	0.0835
		220/1	0.1180
		220/2	0.0720
		213	0.0570
		177/2	0.4807
		176/1	0.0080
		176/2	0.0792
		134	0.1425
		76	0.0232
		77	0.0079
		75	0.1031
		74	0.0013
		181	0.0910
		182	0.0250
		183	0.0314
		190	0.0977
		188	0.1249
		186	0.1060
		185	0.0294
		71	0.0504
22	गुलरीपाड़ा	168	0.1536

1	2	3	4
22	गुलरीपड़ा निरन्तर.....	167	0.1819
		175	0.0983
		176	0.0797
		173	0.0094
		177	0.0752
		178	0.1112
		179	0.0011
		180	0.1031
		181	0.0541
		182	0.0863
		198	0.0127
		364	0.2064
		199	0.1758
		346	0.0114
		345	0.1619
		344	0.1581
		343	0.0631
		336	0.0355
		335	0.0169
		334/2	0.1368
		334/1	0.2428
		333	0.2099
		332	0.0393
23	पाटड़ी	7	0.2957
		6	0.2347
		5	0.2967
		4	0.0018
		65	0.4506
		70	0.0167
		67	0.0252
		69	0.1555
24	सागवा	499	0.2713
		497/4	0.0550
		500/1	0.0398
		500/2	0.0368
		500/3	0.0420
		500/4	0.1118
		501	0.2588
		502/1	0.1167
		502/2	0.1502
		512	0.0405
		496	0.0143
		493	0.1868
		476	0.1470
		477	0.0819

1	2	3	4
24	सागवा निरन्तर.....	478	0.1136
		451	0.0171
		438	0.0109
		439	0.1130
		444	0.0799
		440	0.1123
		441	0.0230
		431	0.0433
		424	0.3573
		423	0.2910
		आरक्षीत वन	2.0196
25	खवासा	1855	0.1612
		1854	0.0164
		1832	0.0065
		1828	0.0430
		1829	0.0354
		1830	0.0106
		1831	0.0010
		1827	0.1219
		1675	0.0648
		1826	0.1706
		1821	0.1266
		1822	0.1559
		1823	0.1175
		1818	0.1766
		1796	0.0606
		1797	0.0888
		1798	0.0019
		1799	0.0213
		1800	0.1130
		1801	0.0185
		1791	0.0331
		1802	0.0145
		1768	0.0573
		1767	0.1929
		1222	0.0143
		1225	0.1284
		1226	0.1894
		1227	0.0302
		1228/1	0.0437
		1231	0.0292
		1232/3	0.1396
		1232/2	0.1038
		1232/1	0.0014
		1239	0.0197

1	2	3	4
25	खवासा निरन्तर.....	1238	0.0643
		1241	0.0570
		1242	0.0511
		1244	0.0142
		1243	0.0361
		1236	0.0011
		1245	0.0024
		1246	0.0614
		1247	0.0207
		1249	0.1213
		1253	0.1332
		1257/1	0.3528
		1257/2	0.3024
		1176	0.0597
		1161/2	0.5616
		1160	0.2452
		1162	0.1584
		1163	0.0117
		1169	0.5738
		1164	0.0648
		1067	0.0025
		1061	0.0028
		1060	0.0792
		1065	0.2736
		980	0.0468
		982	0.6120
		979	0.1080
		978	0.0096
26	नारेला	479	1.1067
		481	0.0939
		480	0.0012
		482	0.1362
		483	0.0030
		478	0.1260
		471	0.0252
		472	0.1189
		451	0.0108
		47	0.1989
		51	0.0527
		52	0.1362
		53	0.0015
		55	0.0011
		54	0.1520
		58	0.0603
		66	0.0484

1	2	3	4
26	नारेला निरन्तर.....	65	0.0308
		61	0.2025
		62	0.1093
		30	0.0044
		27	0.0213
		63	0.0710
		64	0.0088
		26	0.0011
		23	0.0468
		22	0.0417
		24	0.0012
		21	0.0168
		19	0.0058
		20	0.0654
		339	0.0608
		147	0.1089
		152	0.0078
		151	0.1295
		150	0.0014
		148	0.0016
		149	0.0994
		158	0.0182
		159	0.1080
		142	0.0013
		160	0.0214
		168	0.0162
		140	0.0786
		172	0.0194
		173	0.0277
		174	0.0095
		179	0.0021
		178	0.1317
		180	0.0130
		187	0.1080
		186	0.0792
		188	0.0648
27	सेमलिया	960	0.0549
		961	0.0138
		962	0.1122
		965/2	0.2152
		965/1	0.1118
		966	0.0017
		974	0.0183
		922	0.0123
		979	0.1310

1	2	3	4
27	सेमलिया निरन्तर.....	978	0.0148
		977	0.2402
		976	0.1980
		986	0.1652
		1002	0.0372
		1009 P.	0.1334
		1996	0.2502
		1995	0.2012
		1993	0.0071
		1997	0.1574
		1998	0.0833
		1999	0.0635
		1990	0.4903
		2003	0.0280
		1987	0.0935
28	भेरुगढ़	222	0.1236
		219	0.0767
		218	0.0127
		217	0.1653
		216	0.0373
		90	0.0011
		211	0.0796
		92	0.0926
		93	0.0310
		102	0.0153
		87	0.1254
		86	0.0718
		6	0.1173
		8	0.1798
		9	0.0821
		81	0.0841
		10	0.0625
		76	0.0244
		12	0.0205
		13	0.0278
		15	0.0151
		14	0.0578
29	रुक्मणीपाड़ा	176	0.0499
		128	0.0760
		129	0.0185
		132	0.1170
		133	0.0814
		134	0.1197
		136	0.0757
		143	0.0121

1	2	3	4
29	रुक्मणीपाड़ा निरन्तर.....	142	0.1085
		140	0.1402
		141	0.0133
		139	0.0547
		123	0.0341
		64	0.1960
		65	0.0602
		66	0.0791
		92	0.0020
		78	0.0739
		84	0.0279
		91	0.0965
		95	0.0249
		90	0.0025
		96	0.1258
		89	0.0865
		85	0.1381
		86	0.0191
		54	0.0272
30	चरपोटी पाड़ा	102	0.0317
		96	0.0209
		97	0.0629
		98	0.0599
		99	0.0579
		95	0.0274
		100	0.0771
		101	0.0065
31	नहारपुरा	211	0.0228
		234	0.0878
		235	0.1056
		236	0.2588
		229	0.1613
		230	0.0012
		228/1	0.2532
		292	0.0191
		291	0.1315
		290	0.0078
		294	0.1249
		293	0.0403
		305/2	0.0628
		305/1	0.0614
		208	0.0220
		143/1	0.1372
		143/2	0.0773
		207	0.0694

1	2	3	4
31	नहारपुरा निरन्तर.....	206	0.0860
		199	0.0791
		200	0.1274
		201/1	0.0634
		201/2	0.0555
		202	0.0382
		198	0.0317
		196	0.0196
		148	0.0232
		195	0.0048
		189/1	0.0344
		189/2	0.0108
		189/3	0.0011
		194	0.0389
		190	0.0437
		187	0.1003
		186	0.0011
		185	0.2145
		178/1	0.0656
		171/1	0.1142
		170	0.0741
		168	0.0510
		167	0.0012
		166	0.0252
		163	0.1343
		162	0.0980
		161	0.1254
		366	0.2715
		367	0.0093
		364/2	0.0030
		365	0.0612
		408	0.1005
		410	0.1875
		411	0.1555
		412/1	0.0602
		412/2	0.0910
		413	0.0490
		414	0.1267
		882	0.0025
		468	0.0219
		469	0.4163
		495	0.0238
		481/2	0.1897
		478	0.1111
		480	0.0536
		479	0.0851

1	2	3	4
31	नहारपुरा निरन्तर.....	477	0.0565
		545	0.0018
		546	0.1611
		540	0.0706
		541	0.1222
		524	0.1075
		525	0.0207
		527/1	0.0752
		527/2	0.0497
		528	0.0738
		529	0.0636
		530	0.0677
		522	0.1351
		570	0.1954

[फा. सं. आर-25011/1/2006-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2006

S. O. 253.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is Necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Koyali to Ratlam in the state of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the petroleum and Mineral pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification; issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public object in writing to the laying of pipeline under the land to Mr. Bharat Lal Nanama , competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, at office A-15, Sundervan , kasturba Nagar , Near Sumangal Garden , Ratlam – 457001, (Madhya Pradesh) .

Schedule

SI No.	Tehsil :- Thandla	District :- Jhabua	State: -Madhyapradesh	
			SURVEY NO	AREA
1	2	3	Are In Hectare	
18	Semalpara	273	0.0281	
		274	0.0171	
		277	0.0791	
		278	0.0603	
		279	0.0008	
		280	0.0013	
		281	0.0534	
		243	0.1285	
		242	0.1642	
		234	0.0921	
		232/1	0.0148	
		232/2	0.0432	
		233	0.0625	
		228	0.0924	
		226	0.0185	
		215	0.1282	
		216	0.0317	
		217	0.0590	
		218	0.0723	
		219	0.0835	
		220/1	0.1180	
		220/2	0.0720	
		213	0.0570	
		177/2	0.4807	
		176/1	0.0080	
		176/2	0.0792	
		134	0.1425	
		76	0.0232	
		77	0.0079	
		75	0.1031	
		74	0.0013	
		181	0.0910	
		182	0.0250	
		183	0.0314	
		190	0.0977	
		188	0.1249	
		186	0.1060	
		185	0.0294	
		71	0.0504	
22	Gularipura	168	0.1536	

1	2	3	4
22	Gularipura Conte.	167	0.1819
		175	0.0983
		176	0.0797
		173	0.0094
		177	0.0752
		178	0.1112
		179	0.0011
		180	0.1031
		181	0.0541
		182	0.0863
		198	0.0127
		364	0.2064
		199	0.1758
		346	0.0114
		345	0.1619
		344	0.1581
		343	0.0631
		336	0.0355
		335	0.0169
		334/2	0.1368
		334/1	0.2428
		333	0.2099
		332	0.0393
23	Patadi	7	0.2957
		6	0.2347
		5	0.2967
		4	0.0018
		65	0.4506
		70	0.0167
		67	0.0252
		69	0.1555
24	Sagwa	499	0.2713
		497/4	0.0550
		500/1	0.0398
		500/2	0.0368
		500/3	0.0420
		500/4	0.1118
		501	0.2588
		502/1	0.1167
		502/2	0.1502
		512	0.0405
		496	0.0143
		493	0.1868
		476	0.1470
		477	0.0819

1	2	3	4
24	Sagwa conte..	478	0.1136
		451	0.0171
		438	0.0109
		439	0.1130
		444	0.0799
		440	0.1123
		441	0.0230
		431	0.0433
		424	0.3573
		423	0.2910
		R. F.	2.0196
25	Khawasa	1855	0.1612
		1854	0.0164
		1832	0.0065
		1828	0.0430
		1829	0.0354
		1830	0.0106
		1831	0.0010
		1827	0.1219
		1675	0.0648
		1826	0.1706
		1821	0.1266
		1822	0.1559
		1823	0.1175
		1818	0.1766
		1796	0.0606
		1797	0.0888
		1798	0.0019
		1799	0.0213
		1800	0.1130
		1801	0.0185
		1791	0.0331
		1802	0.0145
		1768	0.0573
		1767	0.1929
		1222	0.0143
		1225	0.1284
		1226	0.1894
		1227	0.0302
		1228/1	0.0437
		1231	0.0292
		1232/3	0.1396
		1232/2	0.1038
		1232/1	0.0014
		1239	0.0197

1	2	3	4
25	Khawasa Conte...	1238	0.0643
		1241	0.0570
		1242	0.0511
		1244	0.0142
		1243	0.0361
		1236	0.0011
		1245	0.0024
		1246	0.0614
		1247	0.0207
		1249	0.1213
		1253	0.1332
		1257/1	0.3528
		1257/2	0.3024
		1176	0.0597
		1161/2	0.5616
		1160	0.2452
		1162	0.1584
		1163	0.0117
		1169	0.5738
		1164	0.0648
		1067	0.0025
		1061	0.0028
		1060	0.0792
		1065	0.2736
		980	0.0468
		982	0.6120
		979	0.1080
		978	0.0096
26	Narela	479	1.1067
		481	0.0939
		480	0.0012
		482	0.1362
		483	0.0030
		478	0.1260
		471	0.0252
		472	0.1189
		451	0.0108
		47	0.1989
		51	0.0527
		52	0.1362
		53	0.0015
		55	0.0011
		54	0.1520
		58	0.0603
		66	0.0484

1	2	3	4
26	Narela Conte..	65	0.0308
		61	0.2025
		62	0.1093
		30	0.0044
		27	0.0213
		63	0.0710
		64	0.0088
		26	0.0011
		23	0.0468
		22	0.0417
		24	0.0012
		21	0.0168
		19	0.0058
		20	0.0654
		339	0.0608
		147	0.1089
		152	0.0078
		151	0.1295
		150	0.0014
		148	0.0016
		149	0.0994
		158	0.0182
		159	0.1080
		142	0.0013
		160	0.0214
		168	0.0162
		140	0.0786
		172	0.0194
		173	0.0277
		174	0.0095
		179	0.0021
		178	0.1317
		180	0.0130
		187	0.1080
		186	0.0792
		188	0.0648
27	Semliya	960	0.0549
		961	0.0138
		962	0.1122
		965/2	0.2152
		965/1	0.1118
		966	0.0017
		974	0.0183
		922	0.0123
		979	0.1310

1	2	3	4
27	Semliya Conte..	978	0.0148
		977	0.2402
		976	0.1980
		986	0.1652
		1002	0.0372
		1009 P	0.1334
		1996	0.2502
		1995	0.2012
		1993	0.0071
		1997	0.1574
		1998	0.0833
		1999	0.0635
		1990	0.4903
		2003	0.0280
		1987	0.0935
28	Bherugarh	222	0.1236
		219	0.0767
		218	0.0127
		217	0.1653
		216	0.0373
		90	0.0011
		211	0.0796
		92	0.0926
		93	0.0310
		102	0.0153
		87	0.1254
		86	0.0718
		6	0.1173
		8	0.1798
		9	0.0821
		81	0.0841
		10	0.0625
		76	0.0244
		12	0.0205
		13	0.0278
		15	0.0151
		14	0.0578
29	Rukmanipara	176	0.0499
		128	0.0760
		129	0.0185
		132	0.1170
		133	0.0814
		134	0.1197
		136	0.0757
		143	0.0121

1	2	3	4
29	Rukmanipara Con..	142	0.1085
		140	0.1402
		141	0.0133
		139	0.0547
		123	0.0341
		64	0.1960
		65	0.0602
		66	0.0791
		92	0.0020
		78	0.0739
		84	0.0279
		91	0.0965
		95	0.0249
		90	0.0025
		96	0.1258
		89	0.0865
		85	0.1381
		86	0.0191
		54	0.0272
30	Charpotipara	102	0.0317
		96	0.0209
		97	0.0629
		98	0.0599
		99	0.0579
		95	0.0274
		100	0.0771
		101	0.0065
31	Naharpura	211	0.0228
		234	0.0378
		235	0.1056
		236	0.2588
		229	0.1613
		230	0.0012
		228/1	0.2532
		292	0.0191
		291	0.1315
		290	0.0078
		294	0.1249
		293	0.0403
		305/2	0.0628
		305/1	0.0614
		208	0.0220
		143/1	0.1372
		143/2	0.0773
		207	0.0694

1	2	3	4
31	Naharpura Conte..	206	0.0860
		199	0.0791
		200	0.1274
		201/1	0.0634
		201/2	0.0555
		202	0.0382
		198	0.0317
		196	0.0196
		148	0.0232
		195	0.0048
		189/1	0.0344
		189/2	0.0108
		189/3	0.0011
		194	0.0389
		190	0.0437
		187	0.1003
		186	0.0011
		185	0.2145
		178/1	0.0656
		171/1	0.1142
		170	0.0741
		168	0.0510
		167	0.0012
		166	0.0252
		163	0.1343
		162	0.0980
		161	0.1254
		366	0.2715
		367	0.0093
		364/2	0.0030
		365	0.0612
		408	0.1005
		410	0.1875
		411	0.1555
		412/1	0.0602
		412/2	0.0910
		413	0.0490
		414	0.1267
		882	0.0025
		468	0.0219
		469	0.4163
		495	0.0238
		481/2	0.1897
		478	0.1111
		480	0.0536
		479	0.0851

1	2	3	4
31	Naharpura Conte..	477	0.0565
		545	0.0018
		546	0.1611
		540	0.0706
		541	0.1222
		524	0.1075
		525	0.0207
		527/1	0.0752
		527/2	0.0497
		528	0.0738
		529	0.0636
		530	0.0677
		522	0.1351
		570	0.1954

[F. No. R-25011/1/2006-O.R.-I]
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में कोयली से रत्लाम तक पेटोलियम उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए :

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेटोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियों साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, ईककीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में भरत लाल ननामा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान नं ए-15, सुंदरवन, कस्तुरबा नगर, सुमंगल गार्डन के पास रत्लाम -457001 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूचि

तहसील — मेधनगर		जिला — झाबुआ	राज्य— मध्य प्रदेश
क्रमांक	गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में
1	ढाढ़निया	1	0.1821
		97	0.1160
		99	0.2746
		96	0.0455
		101	0.0108
		85	0.0239
		84	0.2340
		79	0.0825
		81	0.0513
		80	0.0594
		75	0.0331
		74	0.1842
		58	0.0366
		51	0.1144
		52	0.1512
		53	0.0768
		54	0.1531
		44	0.0068
		43	0.0005
		55	0.1712
		56	0.0303
		40	0.0050
		57	0.1461
		36	0.0076
		35	0.0028
		34	0.2850
		174	0.0018
		176	0.2279
		175	0.0159
		194/1	0.0822
		194/2	0.2470
		193	0.0975
		192/1	0.0540
		190/1	0.2304
		190/3	0.0760
		186	0.1390
		187	0.0417
		आरक्षेत वन	0.1728
2	जामनिया	112/2	0.0461
		119	0.0360
		118/1	0.2404
		114	0.2882

1	2	3	4
2	जामनिया निरन्तर.....	110	0.0340
		107	0.0603
		105	0.1254
		102	0.0313
		100	0.0164
		101	0.0465
		99	0.0632
		96	0.0003
		95	0.2767
		94	0.0803
		127	0.0359
		126	0.0074
		128	0.0285
		130	0.2020
		132/1	0.0425
		131	0.0510
		91/1	0.0583
		136	0.2526
		135	0.0650
		137	0.0483
3	नाहरपुरा	107	0.2085
		108	0.2162
		109	0.0227
		104	0.0220
		110	0.0626
		112	0.4184
		113	0.0067
		103	0.0238
		52	0.1770
		51	0.0906
		50	0.2097
		48	0.1499
4	फुलेडी	42	0.0228
		43	0.1631
		44	0.2855
		45	0.0880
		56	0.0144
		55	0.0914
		57	0.0860
		52/4	0.3246
		33	0.0164
		60	0.0443
		68	0.1632
		67	0.0006
		69	0.0704
		66	0.0394

1	2	3	4
4	फुलेडी निरन्तर.....	70	0.0144
		71	0.0209
		72	0.1168
		74	0.1156
		75	0.1848
		76	0.1066
		77	0.0003
		88	0.0119
		111	0.1046
		112	0.1561
		113	0.1052
		115	0.0214
		114	0.0291
		117	0.1044
		256	0.1841
		255	0.1083
		257	0.0296
		259	0.0557
		260	0.1560
		262	0.3328
		263	0.2037
		268	0.0852
		267	0.0059
		269	0.0822
		250/1	0.0677
		250/2	0.0565
		250/3	0.1153
		250/4	0.4748
		249/3	0.0669
		249/2	0.2052
		248	0.0410
		247	0.4884
		234	0.1326
		235	0.0309
		243	0.0185
		245	0.0525
		244	0.0971
		246	0.1188
		242	0.0045
5	मेघनगर	183	0.3916
		185/1	0.0227
		185/3	0.1094
		180	0.0536
		175	0.0594
		176	0.1002
		173	0.1585

1	2	3	4
5	मेघनगर निरन्तर.....		
	171/1	0.0698	
	171/2	0.1493	
	170/2/2	0.0977	
	171/3	0.0013	
	170/2/3	0.0024	
	170/1	0.0965	
	164	0.2975	
	151/2	0.1793	
	151/1	0.0128	
	153	0.0197	
	154/1	0.0028	
	156	0.0822	
	155	0.0711	
	32	0.0335	
	38	0.2061	
	35	0.0055	
	36	0.0302	
	37	0.0501	
	27/2	0.0547	
	27/3	0.0936	
	25	0.0860	
	24/2	0.0137	
	5	0.0093	
	7/2	0.0050	
	7/3	0.0909	
	7/4/3	0.1185	
	8/2	0.0194	
	16	0.0216	
	8/1P	0.0720	
	8/1/2P	0.0468	
	8/1/1P	0.0090	
	508	0.7914	
6	बेड़ावली		
	552	0.0187	
	596	0.0829	
	597/1	0.0847	
	592	0.01533	
	591	0.0048	
	598/2P	0.1115	
	590	0.0306	
	586	0.1839	
	585/4P.	0.0013	
	583 (1to 14 P.)	0.0468	
	601	0.0467	
	607	0.3306	
	606/1P	0.0792	
	606/2P.	0.0604	

1	2	3	4
6	बेडावली निरन्तर.....	605/P	0.3280
		604/2	0.1519
		604/5	0.1110
		619	0.0741
		618/2	0.0601
		622	0.2010
		623/3P.	0.0623
		623/2P	0.0022
		624	0.0986
		626	0.0167
		627	0.0101
		628	0.0130
		631	0.0013
		629	0.1785
		630	0.0687
7	फुटतलाब	238	0.0306
		237	0.0588
		236	0.1539
		235	0.0196
		234/2	0.0864
		234/4	0.0711
		234/3	0.0452
		233	0.0371
		213/7	0.0669
		213/6	0.0624
		213/5	0.0225
		232	0.0656
		231	0.1413
		230	0.0101
		227	0.1867
		223/1	0.0507
		223/2	0.2016
		222/2	0.1112
		221	0.0484
		220	0.1872
		219/2	0.0109
		219/3	0.1856
		219/4	0.1231
		197	0.0189
		55	0.0177
		56	0.0795
		64	0.0744
		73	0.0693
		65	0.4108
		66	0.0096
		80	0.1826

1	2	3	4
7	फुटतलाब निरन्तर.....	61/2	0.0637
		67	0.0927
		77	0.1799
		74	0.0448
		81	0.1253
		79	0.0111
		26	0.0401
		19	0.0274
		20	0.1202
		17	0.4626
		16	0.2717
		15	0.0333
8	गुजरपाडा	191	0.0378
		256	0.2701
		254	0.1056
		255	0.0435
		245	0.0241
		244	0.1749
		243	0.0162
		239/1	0.0831
		236/1	0.0815
		236/2	0.1165
		235/2	0.0864
		235/1	0.0912
		229/2	0.1261
		229/1	0.0261
		230/2	0.0054
		230/1	0.0591
		228	0.0402
		227	0.0306
		226	0.0242
		225	0.0361
		224/3	0.0054
		224/2	0.0864
		223	0.0133
9	सजेली जोखनी सात	58	0.0134
		59	0.1406
		56	0.0194
		60	0.1608
		61	0.1802
		50	0.1718
		49/2	0.0490
		66	0.1647
		67	0.0216
		68	0.0606
		70	0.0227

1	2	3	4
10	सजेली मालजी सात	144	0.0222
		140	0.0599
		141	0.0153
		147	0.0152
		148/2	0.0652
		150	0.0419
		149	0.1207
		159	0.0184
		259	0.2709
		256	0.1080
		257	0.1368
		262	0.2426
		263	0.0001
		226	0.0136
		227	0.0093
		225	0.0608
		224	0.1319
		223	0.0929
		219	0.0021
		218	0.1062
		217	0.0927
		216	0.0058
11	सजेली नरसिंहपुरा	55	0.0562
		54	0.0445
		53	0.0271
		52/15	0.0186
		52/16	0.1108
		44	0.1603
		45	0.0583
		46	0.0753
		43/2	0.0820
		43/3	0.0030
		43/1	0.0820
		49	0.0401
		38	0.0919
		37	0.1120
		36/3	0.0068
		36/4	0.0507
		27/3	0.0380
		27/2	0.0210
		27/1	0.0014
		28	0.0871
		29/1	0.0415
		30	0.1217
		13	0.1243
		14	0.0246
		12	0.0015

1	2	3	4
11	सजेली नरसिंहपुरा निर..	15	0.0720
		2	0.0345
12	सजेली दामना सात	277	0.0321
		307	0.0009
		309	0.1416
13	नौगांवा	1175	0.0197
		1181	0.1114
		1182	0.0058
		1183	0.0510
		1184	0.0494
		1186	0.0683
		1198	0.0001
		1197	0.0077
		1196	0.0098
		1195	0.0626
		1193	0.0031
		1194/3	0.0295
		1194/2	0.0907
		1194/1	0.0897
		1247	0.0164
		1246	0.1202
		1249	0.0014
		1245	0.0540
		1274	0.1299
		1226	0.0013
		1227	0.0043
		1228	0.0060
		1229	0.0060
		1242	0.0052
		1243	0.0091
		1279	0.0131
		1278	0.0150
		1277	0.0694
		1276	0.0259
		1275	0.0285
		1273	0.0890
		1272	0.0670
		1271	0.0141
		1268	0.0090
		1291	0.0562
		1267	0.0557
		1266	0.0760
		1299/1	0.0147
		1299/2	0.0015
		1265	0.0015
		982	0.0858

1	2	3	4
13	नौगांवा निरन्मर.....	1301	0.0442
		1302	0.0983
		978	0.0225
		979	0.0418
		980	0.0177
		981	0.0242
		985	0.0026
		945	0.1647
		944	0.0759
		943/4	0.0283
		943/3	0.0137
		943/2	0.0166
		943/1	0.0156
		942	0.0905
		956	0.0091
		921	0.0198
		888	0.0299
		889	0.0285
		890	0.0255
		891	0.0242
		892	0.0248
		893	0.0107
		894	0.0051
		895	0.0045
		896	0.0069
		897	0.0076
		898	0.0060
		899	0.0082
		902	0.0054
		901/2	0.0096
		874	0.0814
		875	0.0587
		873	0.0420
		843	0.0179
		844	0.0322
		845	0.0369
		846	0.0491
		847	0.0114
		848	0.0876
		849	0.0843
		850	0.0352
		851/3	0.0040
		816/2	0.0058
		814/3	0.1694
		814/2	0.0408
		814/1	0.0542

1	2	3	4
13	नौगांवा निरन्तर.....	813	0.0418
		812	0.0743
		810	0.0280
		809	0.0189
		808	0.0755
		806	0.0190
		570	0.0460
		505	0.0756
		504	0.0749
		508	0.0313
		517	0.0981
		518/1	0.0699
		518/2	0.1016
		519	0.0015
		240	0.0754
		520	0.0588
		239	0.1066
		230/2	0.1224
		230/1	0.3038
		229	0.0190
		228	0.0159
		227/2	0.1067
		222	0.0193
		221	0.2480
		216	0.0274
		196	0.1684
		198	0.0558
		197	0.0469
		201	0.0735
		200	0.1496
		203	0.0053
		202	0.1009
		204	0.0199
		378	0.1185
		205	0.0334
14	गुडा छोटा	2	0.1153
		3	0.0110
		4	0.0150
		6	0.0953
		10	0.1457
		7	0.1593
		16/2	0.4192
		16/3	0.0156
		17	0.1272
		18/3	0.0248
		26	0.0517

1	2	3	4
14	ગુડા છોટા નિરન્તર..	1	0.0235
15	મહુડા	174	0.0688
		172	0.2052
		169	0.0078
		170	0.2112
		171	0.0035
		168	0.0135
		165	0.1174
		176	0.1102
		178	0.0130
		182	0.0246
		181/2	0.0504
		181/1	0.0012
		180/2	0.1274
		180/1	0.0091
		189	0.2163
		191	0.1475
		192	0.0159
		194	0.0232
		195	0.0110
		198	0.0695
		199	0.0955
		200	0.0737
		201	0.0261
		163	0.0449
		95	0.1408
		96	0.0854
		94	0.1373
		84/1	0.0432
		84/2	0.0360
		85	0.0333
		78	0.1058
		76/1	0.0601
		76/2	0.0672
		206	0.0113
		210	0.1177
		211	0.0030
		213	0.0463
		214	0.0152
		215	0.1075
		216	0.0174
		217/1	0.2316
		205	0.2499
		219	0.0317

1	2	3	4
15	महुड़ा निरन्तर....	218/2 220 221/1 467/2 468 469 478 479 480 488 489	0.0092 0.1310 0.1523 0.2239 0.0741 0.1821 0.0456 0.0098 0.0817 0.2603 0.0835
16	शिवगढ़	92 130 131 156 157 162 163 164 165 166	0.2232 0.0252 0.1296 0.0648 0.1080 0.0432 0.0828 0.0072 0.0080 0.0260
17	गणेशपुरा	18 21 23 22 24/1 24/2 24/3 24/4 24/5 26 25 11 13 12 9 6 7	0.0846 0.1679 0.0042 0.0247 0.0570 0.0789 0.0507 0.0641 0.0668 0.0137 0.1704 0.0366 0.0318 0.2054 0.1233 0.0921 0.0147
19	कुड़ला	1 2 9/1 11 21 8 22 20 19	0.1068 0.0303 0.0648 0.0019 0.1854 0.0342 0.0055 0.0025 0.0360

1	2	3	4
19	कुड़ला निरन्मर.....	18	0.1532
		32	0.0201
		33	0.0036
		17	0.1109
		34	0.0040
		16	0.0257
		35	0.0617
		36	0.0617
		आरक्षित वन	5.0688
20	पंचपिपलिया	417	0.0098
		416	0.1178
		327	0.1041
		415	0.0031
		414	0.0072
		328/2	0.0973
		331/3	0.0888
		333/2	0.0720
		331/1	0.0611
		411	0.0128
		410	0.0014
		334/2	0.1160
		335/3	0.0433
		335/4	0.1040
		336/4	0.1204
		336/5	0.0041
		338/1	0.2533
		408	0.0912
		396	0.0269
		395	0.0268
		394	0.0996
		393	0.0472
		392	0.0449
		391	0.0984
		361	0.0559
		390	0.0647
		362	0.0516
		363/2	0.2341
		363/1	0.0055
		363/3	0.1539
		367	0.1441
		368	0.0188
		369	0.1482
		370	0.0181
		आरक्षित वन	1.3752
21	जामदा	347	0.0607
		353	0.0184
		352	0.2084

1	2	3	4
21	जामदा निरन्तर.....	359	0.0279
		360	0.0949
		364	0.0011
		343	0.0011
		365	0.0017
		366	0.0925
		370	0.1674
		371	0.0320
		368	0.0397
		336	0.1607
		310	0.0669
		309	0.3247
		299	0.2329
		300	0.0252
	आरक्षित वन		2.5344

[फा. सं. आर-25011/1/2006-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 2006

S. O. 254.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is Necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Koyali to Ratlam in the state of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the petroleum and Mineral pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962(50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification; issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public object in writing to the laying of pipeline under the land to Mr. Bharat Lal Nanama , competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, at office A-15, Sundervan , kasturba Nagar , Near Sumangal Garden , Ratlam – 457001, (Madhya Pradesh) .

Schedule

SI No.	Tehsil :- Meghnagar	District :- Jhabua	State :- Madhya Pradesh	
			SURVEY NO	AREA
		Area in Hectare		
1	2	3	4	
1	Dadhaniya	1	0.1821	
		97	0.1160	
		99	0.2746	
		96	0.0455	
		101	0.0108	
		85	0.0239	
		84	0.2340	
		79	0.0825	
		81	0.0513	
		80	0.0594	
		75	0.0331	
		74	0.1842	
		58	0.0366	
		51	0.1144	
		52	0.1512	
		53	0.0768	
		54	0.1531	
		44	0.0068	
		43	0.0005	
		55	0.1712	
		56	0.0303	
		40	0.0050	
		57	0.1461	
		36	0.0076	
		35	0.0028	
		34	0.2850	
		174	0.0018	
		176	0.2279	
		175	0.0159	
		194/1	0.0822	
		194/2	0.2470	
		193	0.0975	
		192/1	0.0540	
		190/1	0.2304	
		190/3	0.0760	
		186	0.1390	
		187	0.0417	
		R.F	0.1728	
2	Jamniya	112/2	0.0461	
		119	0.0360	
		118/1	0.2404	
		114	0.2882	

1	2	3	4
2	Jamniya Cont...	110	0.0360
	107		0.0603
	105		0.1254
	102		0.0313
	100		0.0164
	101		0.0465
	99		0.0632
	96		0.0003
	95		0.2767
	94		0.0803
	127		0.0359
	126		0.0074
	128		0.0285
	130		0.2020
	132/1		0.0425
	131		0.0510
	91/1		0.0583
	136		0.2526
	135		0.0650
	137		0.0483
3	Naharpura	107	0.2085
	108		0.2162
	109		0.0227
	104		0.0220
	110		0.0626
	112		0.4184
	113		0.0067
	103		0.0238
	52		0.1770
	51		0.0906
	50		0.2097
	48		0.1499
4	Phuledi	42	0.0228
	43		0.1631
	44		0.2855
	45		0.0880
	56		0.0144
	55		0.0914
	57		0.0860
	52/4		0.3246
	33		0.0164
	60		0.0443
	68		0.1632
	67		0.0006
	69		0.0704
	66		0.0394

1	2	3	4
4	Phuledi Cont....	70	0.0144
	71		0.0209
	72		0.1168
	74		0.1156
	75		0.1848
	76		0.1066
	77		0.0003
	88		0.0119
	111		0.1046
	112		0.1561
	113		0.1052
	115		0.0214
	114		0.0291
	117		0.1044
	256		0.1841
	255		0.1083
	257		0.0296
	259		0.0557
	260		0.1560
	262		0.3328
	263		0.2037
	268		0.0852
	267		0.0059
	269		0.0822
	250/1		0.0677
	250/2		0.0565
	250/3		0.1153
	250/4		0.4748
	249/3		0.0669
	249/2		0.2052
	248		0.0410
	247		0.4884
	234		0.1326
	235		0.0309
	243		0.0185
	245		0.0525
	244		0.0971
	246		0.1188
	242		0.0045
5	Meghanagar	183	0.3916
		185/1	0.0227
		185/3	0.1094
		180	0.0536
		175	0.0594
		176	0.1002
		173	0.1585

1	2	3	4
5	Meghanagar Cont...	171/1	0.0698
		171/2	0.1493
		170/2/2	0.0977
		171/3	0.0013
		170/2/3	0.0024
		170/1	0.0965
		164	0.2975
		151/2	0.1793
		151/1	0.0128
		153	0.0197
		154/1	0.0028
		156	0.0822
		155	0.0711
		32	0.0335
		38	0.2061
		35	0.0055
		36	0.0302
		37	0.0501
		27/2	0.0547
		27/3	0.0936
		25	0.0860
		24/2	0.0137
		5	0.0093
		7/2	0.0050
		7/3	0.0909
		7/4/3	0.1185
		8/2	0.0194
		16	0.0216
		8/1P	0.0720
		8/1/2P	0.0468
		8/1/1P	0.0090
		508	0.7914
6	Bedawali	552	0.0187
		596	0.0829
		597/1	0.0847
		592	0.01533
		591	0.0048
		598/2P.	0.1115
		590	0.0306
		586	0.1839
		585/4P.	0.0013
		583 (1 to 14 P.)	0.0468
		601	0.0467
		607	0.3306
		606/1P.	0.0792
		606/2P.	0.0604

1	2	3	4
6	Bedawali Cont....	605/P	0.3280
		604/2	0.1519
		604/5	0.1110
		619	0.0741
		618/2	0.0601
		622	0.2010
		623/3P.	0.0623
		623/2P.	0.0022
		624	0.0986
		626	0.0167
		627	0.0101
		628	0.0130
		631	0.0013
		629	0.1785
		630	0.0687
7	Foot-talab	238	0.0306
		237	0.0588
		236	0.1589
		235	0.0196
		234/2	0.1316
		234/3	0.0280
		234/4	0.0832
		233	0.0371
		213/7	0.0669
		213/6	0.0624
		213/5	0.0225
		232	0.0656
		231	0.1413
		230	0.0101
		227	0.1867
		223/1	0.0507
		223/2	0.2016
		222/2	0.1112
		221	0.0484
		220	0.1872
		219/2	0.0109
		219/3	0.1856
		219/4	0.1231
		197	0.0189
		55	0.0177
		56	0.0795
		64	0.0744
		73	0.0693
		65	0.4108
		66	0.0096
		80	0.1826

1	2	3	4
7	Foot-talab Cont...	61/2	0.0637
		67	0.0927
		77	0.1799
		74	0.0448
		81	0.1253
		79	0.0111
		26	0.0401
		19	0.0274
		20	0.1202
		17	0.4626
		16	0.2717
		15	0.0333
8	Gujarpara	191	0.0378
		256	0.2701
		254	0.1056
		255	0.0435
		245	0.0241
		244	0.1749
		243	0.0162
		239/1	0.0831
		236/1	0.0815
		236/2	0.1165
		235/2	0.0864
		235/1	0.0912
		229/2	0.1261
		229/1	0.0261
		230/2	0.0054
		230/1	0.0591
		228	0.0402
		227	0.0306
		226	0.0242
		225	0.0361
		224/3	0.0054
		224/2	0.0864
		223	0.0133
9	Sajeli Jokhni Sat	58	0.0134
		59	0.1406
		56	0.0194
		60	0.1608
		61	0.1802
		50	0.1718
		49/2	0.0490
		66	0.1647
		67	0.0216
		68	0.0606
		70	0.0227

1	2	3	4
10	Sajeli Malji Sat	144	0.0222
		140	0.0599
		141	0.0153
		147	0.0152
		148/2	0.0652
		150	0.0419
		149	0.1207
		159	0.0184
		259	0.2709
		256	0.1080
		257	0.1368
		262	0.2426
		263	0.0001
		226	0.0136
		227	0.0093
		225	0.0608
		224	0.1319
		223	0.0929
		219	0.0021
		218	0.1062
		217	0.0927
		216	0.0058
11	Sajeli Narsinghpura	55	0.0562
		54	0.0445
		53	0.0271
		52/15	0.0186
		52/16	0.1108
		44	0.1603
		45	0.0583
		46	0.0753
		43/2	0.0820
		43/3	0.0030
		43/1	0.0820
		49	0.0401
		38	0.0919
		37	0.1120
		36/3	0.0068
		36/4	0.0507
		27/3	0.0380
		27/2	0.0210
		27/1	0.0014
		28	0.0871
		29/1	0.0415
		30	0.1217
		13	0.1243
		14	0.0246
		12	0.0015

1	2	3	4
11	Sajeli Narsinghpura Con..	15	0.0720
		2	0.0345
12	Sajeli Damna Sat	277	0.0321
		307	0.0009
		309	0.1416
13	Naugawa	1175	0.0197
		1181	0.1114
		1182	0.0058
		1183	0.0510
		1184	0.0494
		1186	0.0683
		1198	0.0001
		1197	0.0077
		1196	0.0098
		1195	0.0626
		1193	0.0031
		1194/3	0.0295
		1194/2	0.0907
		1194/1	0.0897
		1247	0.0164
		1246	0.1202
		1249	0.0014
		1245	0.0540
		1274	0.1299
		1226	0.0013
		1227	0.0043
		1228	0.0060
		1229	0.0060
		1242	0.0052
		1243	0.0091
		1279	0.0131
		1278	0.0150
		1277	0.0694
		1276	0.0259
		1275	0.0285
		1273	0.0890
		1272	0.0670
		1271	0.0141
		1268	0.0090
		1291	0.0562
		1267	0.0557
		1266	0.0760
		1299/1	0.0147
		1299/2	0.0015
		1265	0.0015
		982	0.0858

1	2	3	4
13	Naugawa Conte...	1301	0.0442
		1302	0.0983
		978	0.0225
		979	0.0418
		980	0.0177
		981	0.0242
		985	0.0026
		945	0.1647
		944	0.0759
		943/4	0.0283
		943/3	0.0137
		943/2	0.0166
		943/1	0.0156
		942	0.0905
		956	0.0091
		921	0.0198
		888	0.0299
		889	0.0285
		890	0.0255
		891	0.0242
		892	0.0248
		893	0.0107
		894	0.0051
		895	0.0045
		896	0.0069
		897	0.0076
		898	0.0060
		899	0.0082
		902	0.0054
		901/2	0.0096
		874	0.0814
		875	0.0587
		873	0.0420
		843	0.0179
		844	0.0322
		845	0.0369
		846	0.0491
		847	0.0114
		848	0.0876
		849	0.0843
		850	0.0352
		851/3	0.0040
		816/2	0.0058
		814/3	0.1694
		814/2	0.0408
		814/1	0.0542
		813	0.0418
		812	0.0743
		810	0.0280
		809	0.0189
		808	0.0755

1	2	3	4
13	Naugawa Conte...	806	0.0190
		570	0.0460
		505	0.0756
		504	0.0749
		508	0.0313
		517	0.0981
		518/1	0.0699
		518/2	0.1016
		519	0.0015
		240	0.0754
		520	0.0588
		239	0.1066
		230/2	0.1224
		230/1	0.3038
		229	0.0190
		228	0.0159
		227/2	0.1067
		222	0.0193
		221	0.2480
		216	0.0274
		196	0.1684
		198	0.0558
		197	0.0469
		201	0.0735
		200	0.1496
		203	0.0053
		202	0.1009
		204	0.0199
		378	0.1185
		205	0.0334
14	Guda Choota	2	0.1153
		3	0.0110
		4	0.0150
		6	0.0953
		10	0.1457
		7	0.1593
		16/2	0.4192
		16/3	0.0156
		17	0.1272
		18/3	0.0248
		26	0.0517
		1	0.0235
15	Mahuda	174	0.0688
		172	0.2052
		169	0.0078
		170	0.2112
		171	0.0035
		168	0.0135
		165	0.1174
		176	0.1102

1	2	3	4
15	Mahuda Cont...	178	0.0130
		182	0.0246
		181/2	0.0504
		181/1	0.0012
		180/2	0.1274
		180/1	0.0091
		189	0.2163
		191	0.1475
		192	0.0159
		194	0.0232
		195	0.0110
		198	0.0695
		199	0.0955
		200	0.0737
		201	0.0261
		163	0.0449
		95	0.1408
		96	0.0854
		94	0.1373
		84/1	0.0432
		84/2	0.0360
		85	0.0333
		78	0.1058
		76/1	0.0601
		76/2	0.0672
		206	0.0113
		210	0.1177
		211	0.0030
		213	0.0463
		214	0.0152
		215	0.1075
		216	0.0174
		217/1	0.2316
		205	0.2499
		219	0.0317
		218/2	0.0092
		220	0.1310
		221/1	0.1523
		467/2	0.2239
		468	0.0741
		469	0.1821
		478	0.0456
		479	0.0098
		480	0.0817
		488	0.2603
		489	0.0835
16	Shivgarh	92	0.2232
		130	0.0252
		131	0.1296
		156	0.0648

1	2	3	4
16.	Shivgarh Cont...	157	0.1080
		162	0.0432
		163	0.0828
		164	0.0072
		165	0.0080
		166	0.0260
17	Ganeshpura	18	0.0846
		21	0.1679
		23	0.0042
		22	0.0247
		24/1	0.0570
		24/2	0.0789
		24/3	0.0507
		24/4	0.0641
		24/5	0.0668
		26	0.0137
		25	0.1704
		11	0.0366
		13	0.0318
		12	0.2054
		9	0.1233
		6	0.0921
		7	0.0147
19	Kundla	1	0.1068
		2	0.0303
		9/1	0.0648
		11	0.0019
		21	0.1854
		8	0.0342
		22	0.0055
		20	0.0025
		19	0.0360
		18	0.1532
		32	0.0201
		33	0.0036
		17	0.1109
		34	0.0040
		16	0.0257
		35	0.0617
		36	0.0617
		R.F.	5.0688
20	Panchpipaliya	417	0.0098
		416	0.1178
		327	0.1041
		415	0.0031
		414	0.0072
		328/2	0.0973
		331/3	0.0888
		333/2	0.0720
		331/1	0.0611
		411	0.0128
		410	0.0014

1	2	3	4
20	Panchpaliya Contd...	334/2	0.1160
		335/3	0.0433
		335/4	0.1040
		336/4	0.1204
		336/5	0.0041
		338/1	0.2533
		408	0.0912
		396	0.0269
		395	0.0268
		394	0.0996
		393	0.0472
		392	0.0449
		391	0.0984
		361	0.0559
		390	0.0647
		362	0.0516
		363/2	0.2341
		363/1	0.0055
		363/3	0.1539
		367	0.1441
		368	0.0188
		369	0.1482
		370	0.0181
		R.F.	1.3752
21	Jamda	347	0.0607
		353	0.0184
		352	0.2084
		359	0.0279
		360	0.0949
		364	0.0011
		343	0.0011
		365	0.0017
		366	0.0925
		370	0.1674
		371	0.0320
		368	0.0397
		336	0.1607
		310	0.0669
		309	0.3247
		299	0.2329
		300	0.0252
		R.F.	2.5344

[F. No. R-25011/1/2006-O.R.-I]
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 255.— केंद्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मांगल्या (इन्दौर) संस्थापन से हरयाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में विजापुरन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए :

अंतर केंद्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इससे उपबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए :

उत्तर अव. केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपाधा (1) द्वारा प्रदत शर्तेयों का उपयोग करते हुए, उस मूलि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है :

प्रति ग्राम के अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में दितबद्ध है उस तारीख से यिसको इस अनुसूची से युक्त भारत के संस्थान की प्रतियोगी साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इकाई में दोनों ओं भीतर सूची की ओर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री दीपक नंदी, राजसम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी- 105, इन्द्र विहार, तालवडी, कोटा - 324005 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पिडावा		ज़िला : झालावाड़	राज्य : राजस्थान	सर्व नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम			3	4
1	रामपुरिया			178	0.0288
				799	0.0648
2	कोटडीखुर्द			15	0.0216
3	शेरपुर			330	0.0216
				612	0.0432
4	दीवलखेड़ा			356	0.0550
				391	0.0334
				593	0.0216
5	कल्याणपुरा			50	0.0630
6	सालरी			1006	0.0360
				879	0.0144
				952	0.0288
				962	0.0072

फाइल नं. 31015/84/2004-ओ आर-II

हरीश कुमार, अपर राजित

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2006

S. O. 255— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Deepak Nandi, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105, Indravihar, Talwandi, Kota-324005 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : PIDAWA		DISTRICT : JHALAWAR		STATE : RAJASTHAN	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE	
1	2	3		4	
1	RAMPURIYA	178		0.0288	
		799		0.0648	
2	KOTRI KHURD	15		0.0216	
3	SHERPUR	330		0.0216	
		612		0.0432	
4	DIWAL KHEDA	356		0.0550	
		391		0.0334	
		593		0.0216	
5	KALYANPURA	50		0.0630	
6	SALRI	1006		0.0360	
		879		0.0144	
		952		0.0288	
		962		0.0072	

[F.N. R-31015/84/2004-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 256—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2670 तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 30 जुलाई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगत्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई—मांगत्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

तहसील : इन्दौर	ग्राम का नाम	अनुसूची		
		जिला : बूद्धी	सर्वे नंबर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	2	3	4	
1.	कोट खुर्द	25		0.0360
		24		0.1296
		1		0.0288
		4		0.1584
		3		0.0144
		9		0.1728
		8		0.0090
		2		0.0216
2.	लवान	294		0.0072
		293		0.3456
		297		0.0216
		298		0.1800
		299		0.0020
		300		0.0936
		301		0.1296
		306		0.1296
		307		0.0020
		305		0.1440
		331		0.0504
		332		0.1224
		333		0.1008
		304		0.3312
		225		0.0144
		338		0.0144
		224		0.0020
		211		0.1440
		210		0.1296
		209		0.0576
		208		0.2304
		205		0.2304
		203		0.0020
		204		0.1440

1	2	3	4
2.	लबान (जारी...)	200 198 161 197 166/1406 162 166 178	0.0020 0.2088 0.1224 0.0288 0.2016 0.0144 0.0360 0.0360
3.	सुनारी	45/229 48/257	0.0504 0.0270
4.	जाड़ला	299 290	0.1282 0.0506
5.	बड़ाखेड़ा	1341 1344 1342	0.1212 0.0700 0.0778

फारसी—31015/85/2004—ओ आर—II

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 256.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2670, dated the 28th July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30 July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying on extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglyा Pipeline Extension Project from Manglyा (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 22 September, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in said land, specified in the Schedule ; appended to this notification , is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : INDARGARH		DISTRICT : BUNDI		STATE : RAJASTHAN	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE		
1	2	3	4		
1.	KOTA KHURD	25 24	0.0360 0.1296		

1	2	3	4
1.	KOTA KHURD (Contd...)		
	1	0.0288	
	4	0.1584	
	3	0.0144	
	9	0.1728	
	8	0.0090	
	2	0.0216	
2.	LABAN	294	0.0072
		293	0.3456
		297	0.0216
		298	0.1800
		299	0.0020
		300	0.0936
		301	0.1296
		306	0.1296
		307	0.0020
		305	0.1440
		331	0.0504
		332	0.1224
		333	0.1008
		304	0.3312
		225	0.0144
		338	0.0144
		224	0.0020
		211	0.1440
		210	0.1296
		209	0.0576
		208	0.2304
		205	0.2304
		203	0.0020
		204	0.1440
		200	0.0020
		198	0.2088
		161	0.1224
		197	0.0288
		166/1406	0.2016
		162	0.0144
		166	0.0360
		178	0.0360
3.	SUNARI	45/229	0.0504
		48/257	0.0270
4.	JADLA	299	0.1282
		290	0.0506
5.	BADAKHEDA	1341	0.1212
		1344	0.0700
		1342	0.0778

[F.N. R-31015/ 85/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 257.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है।) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2669 तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 30 जुलाई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भांगल्या (इंदौर) संरथापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-भांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के मध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियों जनता को तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निरेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाए, सभी विलंगनों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

तहसील : इन्दौर	ग्राम का नाम	जिला : बुन्दी	अनुसूची	
			सर्व नंबर	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	2	3	4	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1.	बलदेवपुरा	94		0.0124
		93		0.0504
		96		0.1800
		97		0.2886
		90		0.2346
		87		0.3223
		83		0.0772
		82		0.0231
2.	कोटडी	25		0.0305
		24		0.1500
		19		0.0094
		15		0.1668
		14		0.0020
		20		0.6726
		20/1104		0.0276
3.	घाट का बराना	702		0.0166
		701		0.0830
		704		0.1629
		705		0.1244
		703		0.0020
		706		0.0144
		706/1337		0.1296
		707		0.1674
		710		0.0902
		708		0.0104
		709		0.1540
		720		0.0045
		721		0.0977
		694		0.0120
		693		0.3101
		691		0.0900
		568		0.0134
		571		0.0087
		570		0.0642
		574/3		0.0098
		573		0.0916
		577		0.0929
		578		0.2310
		557		0.0020

1	2	3	4
3.	घाट का वराना (जारी..)	581	0.0020
		556	0.1196
		553	0.0906
		552	0.0020
		554	0.0652
		594	0.0612
		596	0.1059
		597	0.2160
		598	0.0108
		601	0.2672
		602	0.1829
		603	0.0223
		543	0.0368
		494	0.0974
		493	0.0414
		495	0.2152
		504	0.0195
		496	0.1269
		503	0.0172
		502	0.1218
		501	0.1439
		508	0.0144
		509	0.1766
		511	0.2108
		512	0.0200
4.	शपायता	202	0.0218
		201	0.2448
		205	0.2722
		206	0.0123
		215	0.0210
		267	0.0168
		266/851	0.1255
		266	0.2569
		269	0.0351
		277	0.1921
		278	0.0597
		276	0.1925
		303	0.0792
		302	0.2363
		301	0.0115
		300	0.0224
		299	0.0110
		304	0.0520
		358	0.0634
		359	0.2949
		366	0.1274
		365	0.2114
		369	0.0330
		376	0.0285
		378	0.1658
		377	0.0176
5.	वेही चेका	1091	0.0576
		1092	0.0792
		1093	0.0072
		1094	0.0504
		1103	0.0110
		1104	0.0045
		1102	0.0118
		1106	0.2160
		1107	0.0072
		1108	0.1872
		1134	0.0288
		1133	0.2191
		1126	0.0288
		1127	0.0251
		1149	0.0145
		1188	0.0291
		1187	0.2230
		1186	0.0072

1	2	3	4
5.	देही लेडा (जारी...)	1190	0.2448
		1191	0.0648
		1244	0.0720
		1243	0.1224
		1223	0.0720
		1225	0.1944
		1224	0.1080
		1218	0.2616
		1215	0.0200
		1216	0.0100
		1210	0.0288
		1076	0.0357
		779	0.0100
		778	0.2232
		780	0.0288
		781	0.0020
		782	0.0302
		775	0.1063
		774	0.0498
		772	0.1944
		773	0.0360
		767	0.1813
		766	0.0097
		769	0.0936
		770	0.0504
		738	0.0020
		739	0.1017
		740	0.0360
		737	0.1296
		736	0.1080
		735	0.0030
		1266	0.0702
		1357	0.3573
		1358	0.0040
		1332	0.0404
		1333	0.3084
		1329	0.2372
		1319	0.1603
		1320	0.0500
		1318	0.1091
		1321	0.1371
		1323	0.1621
		1292	0.0439
		1293	0.2902
		1294	0.0560
		1295	0.0468
		1296	0.0216
		1301	0.1296
		1297	0.1700
		1285	0.1201
		1284	0.0173
		1282	0.1440
		1283	0.0419
		1278	0.1872
		1273	0.0144

फा००३०आ००-३१०१५/८५/२००४-ओ आर-II

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव,

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 257.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2669, dated the 28th July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 30 July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying on extension

pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglyा Pipeline Extension Project from Manglyा (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 22 September, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in said land, specified in the Schedule ; appended to this notification . is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : INDARGARH		DISTRICT : BUNDI	STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1.	BALDEV PURA	94	0.0124
		93	0.0504
		96	0.1800
		97	0.2856
		90	0.2346
		87	0.3223
		83	0.0772
		82	0.0231
2.	KOTDI	25	0.0305
		24	0.1500
		19	0.0094
		15	0.1668
		14	0.0020
		20	0.6726
		20/1104	0.0276
3.	GHAT KA BARANA	702	0.0166
		701	0.0830
		704	0.1629
		705	0.1244
		703	0.0020
		706	0.0144
		706/1337	0.1296
		707	0.1674
		710	0.0902
		708	0.0104
		709	0.1540
		720	0.0045
		721	0.0977
		694	0.0120
		693	0.3101
		691	0.0900
		568	0.0134
		571	0.0087
		570	0.0642
		574/3	0.0098
		573	0.0916
		577	0.0929
		578	0.2310
		557	0.0020
		580	0.1817

1	2	3	4
3.	GHAT KA BARANA (CONTD...)	581	0.0020
		556	0.1196
		553	0.0906
		552	0.0020
		554	0.0652
		594	0.0612
		596	0.1059
		597	0.2160
		598	0.0108
		601	0.2672
		602	0.1829
		603	0.0223
		543	0.0368
		494	0.0974
		493	0.0414
		495	0.2152
		504	0.0195
		496	0.1269
		503	0.0172
		502	0.1218
		501	0.1439
		508	0.0144
		509	0.1766
		511	0.2108
		512	0.0200
4.	JHAPAYATA	202	0.0218
		201	0.2448
		205	0.2722
		206	0.0123
		215	0.0210
		267	0.0168
		266/851	0.1255
		266	0.2569
		269	0.0351
		277	0.1921
		278	0.0597
		276	0.1925
		303	0.0792
		302	0.2363
		301	0.0115
		300	0.0224
		299	0.0110
		304	0.0520
		358	0.0634
		359	0.2949
		366	0.1274
		365	0.2114
		369	0.0330
		376	0.0285
		378	0.1658
		377	0.0176
5.	DEHI KHEDA	1091	0.0576
		1092	0.0792
		1093	0.0072
		1094	0.0504
		1103	0.0110
		1104	0.0045
		1102	0.0118
		1106	0.2160
		1107	0.0072
		1108	0.1872
		1134	0.0288
		1133	0.2191
		1126	0.0288
		1127	0.0251
		1149	0.0145
		1188	0.0291
		1187	0.2230

1	2	3	4
5.	DEHI KHEDA (CONTD...)	1186	0.0072
		1190	0.2448
		1191	0.0648
		1244	0.0720
		1243	0.1224
		1223	0.0720
		1225	0.1944
		1224	0.1080
		1218	0.2616
		1215	0.0200
		1216	0.0100
		1210	0.0288
		1076	0.0357
		779	0.0100
		778	0.2232
		780	0.0288
		781	0.0020
		782	0.0302
		775	0.1063
		774	0.0498
		772	0.1944
		773	0.0360
		767	0.1813
		766	0.0097
		769	0.0936
		770	0.0504
		738	0.0020
		739	0.1017
		740	0.0360
		737	0.1296
		736	0.1080
		735	0.0030
		1266	0.0702
		1357	0.3573
		1358	0.0040
		1332	0.0404
		1333	0.3084
		1329	0.2372
		1319	0.1603
		1320	0.0500
		1318	0.1091
		1321	0.1371
		1323	0.1621
		1292	0.0439
		1293	0.2902
		1294	0.0560
		1295	0.0468
		1296	0.0216
		1301	0.1296
		1297	0.1700
		1285	0.1201
		1284	0.0173
		1282	0.1440
		1283	0.0419
		1278	0.1872
		1273	0.0144

[F.N. R-31015/ 85/2004-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 258.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मांगल्या (इन्दौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में विज्वासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियोग साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इकीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री दीपक नन्दी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी-105, इन्द्र विहार, तलवंडी, कोटा – 324005 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : इन्द्रगढ़,		जिला : बून्दी	राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल	हैक्टेयर में
1		3		4
1	घाट का बराना	704	0.0400	
		495	0.0300	

फारसी 31015/85/2004-ओ आर-II

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 258.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglyा (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Deepak Nandi, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglyा Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105, Indravihar, Talwandi, Kota-324005 (Rajasthan).

TEHSIL : INDARGARH		SCHEDULE DISTRICT : BUNDI		STATE : RAJASTHAN	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	GHAT KA BARANA	704		0.0400	
		495		0.0300	

[F.N. R-31015/ 85/2004-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 259.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए जामनगर - भोपाल और काकिनाड़ा - हैदराबाद - गोवा पाइपलाइन को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए गैस द्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाइ जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपावन्दु अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवन्द्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री. ए. के. संघवी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस द्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन परियोजना, आनंद महल अपार्टमेंट, भुल्का भवन शाला के सामने, आनंद महल रोड, सूरत - 395009, गुजरात राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : वागरा		जिल्ला : भुज	राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम		सर्वे नंबर / ब्लॉक नं	आर ओ यु अर्जित करने के लिये क्षेत्रफल		
1		2	3	4	5
1.	आंकोट				
		112	00	72	52
		113	00	19	56
		116	00	72	70
		117	00	00	04
		रास्ता	00	03	91
		120/अ	00	10	03
		120/ब	00	07	63
		120/क	00	08	21
		118/ब	00	00	31
		119	00	13	04
		136	00	13	66
		137	00	18	32
		143	00	18	35
		144	00	17	33
		146	00	12	94
		147/1	00	12	01
		147/2	00	13	92
		148	00	25	62
		डामर रास्ता	00	11	34
		158	00	11	06
		159	00	01	21
		155	00	32	76
		नहर	00	07	44
		156	00	02	06
2.	सलादरा				
		215	00	06	47
		डामर रास्ता	00	03	40
		217	00	12	45
		218	00	19	05
		224	00	65	15
		225	00	38	06
		229	00	00	97
		228	00	11	08
		गटर	00	01	24
		6-अ	00	12	01
		6-ब	00	12	56
		7	00	11	29
		8	00	49	94
		12	00	05	69

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...सलादरा	14	00	04	58
	15	00	08	07
	17	00	16	82
	18	00	12	50
	19-अ	00	15	49
	19-व	00	13	22
	21	00	08	29
	22	00	11	30
	24	00	17	42
	25-अ	00	07	53
	25-व	00	03	59
	नहर	00	03	50
	26-अ	00	04	08
	26-व	00	04	09
	27-अ	00	09	28
	27-व	00	08	94
	29	00	05	02
	32	00	33	84
	33	00	38	23
	34	00	20	25
	40	00	23	44
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	00	67
	41	00	13	94
	भुखी नदी	00	05	90
3. अरगाभा	134	00	01	58
	131	00	00	08

तहसील : भुच	ज़िल्ला : भुच	राज्य : गुजरात		
1. दयादरा	830	00	28	30
	840	00	05	56
	839	00	23	00
	838	00	11	39
	836	00	11	74
	833	00	00	74
	834	00	29	56
	835	00	02	61
	फील्ड चेनल	00	00	86
	826	00	02	88
	811	00	58	39
	810	00	06	06
	नहर	00	04	23
	730	00	14	29
	731	00	05	51
	732	00	12	12
	733	00	02	82
	734	00	16	57
	735	00	17	99

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...दयादरा	फील्ड चेनल	00	00	14
	709	00	04	63
	राज्य धोरीमार्ग	00	06	20
	707	00	00	06
	मेल्वे	00	05	93
	705	00	21	50
	670	00	01	77
	704	00	30	76
	673	00	18	50
	675	00	19	68
	672	00	01	07
	676	00	37	06
	नहर	00	03	08
2. त्रालसा	456	00	23	11
	455	00	23	05
	458	00	30	11
	463	00	32	04
	नहर	00	07	23
	465	00	17	05
	466	00	06	50
	467	00	26	20
	482-अ-पै	00	26	99
	481	00	26	06
	471	00	27	56
	472	00	09	51
	473	00	21	80
	475	00	42	83
	476	00	11	93
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	91
	656/पि/1	00	16	57
	656/पि/2	00	24	60
	658-क	00	13	99
	663-अ	00	08	91
	663-ब	00	15	18
	673	00	10	36
	674	00	35	34
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	25
	675	00	16	78
	1055	00	05	53
	687/पि/1	00	26	11
	680	00	14	84
	683	00	33	48
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	02	65
	740	00	36	15
	743	00	19	12

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...ब्रालसा	744	00	03	08
	748	00	13	02
	749	00	07	64
	734/पि/2	00	14	05
	752	00	10	71
	758	00	13	47
	757	00	42	02
	792	00	16	05
	793	00	17	60
	794	00	17	30
	रास्ता	00	02	88
	795	00	09	60
	796	00	10	33
	797	00	10	66
	798	00	10	51
	799	00	16	66
	801	00	14	58
3. परीओज	610-अ	00	05	74
	610-व	00	02	65
	611	00	04	59
	620	00	11	39
	621	00	09	83
	623	00	12	04
	624	00	11	29
	674	00	06	33
	675	00	16	66
	676	00	07	43
	677	00	07	36
	678/पि/1	00	12	15
	679	00	24	15
4. हींगल्ला	372	00	01	12
	370-अ	00	26	34
	370-व	00	08	09
	नहर	00	16	95
	365-अ	00	09	09
	365-व	00	09	03
	362-अ	00	11	43
	362-व	00	02	00
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	07	70
	385	00	27	84
	383	00	09	55
	384	00	14	78
	386	00	22	65
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	21
	350/पि/1	00	38	36
	319	00	05	05

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर... हॉगल्ला	320	00	06	52
	321	00	10	47
	322	00	07	00
	325	00	22	35
	326	00	05	16
	327	00	02	78
	328	00	04	43
	329	00	06	03
कच्चा रास्ता	00	00	85	
	240	00	04	10
	262	00	16	34
	रास्ता	00	05	52
	261	00	03	50
	260	00	03	66
	259	00	02	21
	258	00	08	77
	265	00	03	70
	257	00	06	89
	256	00	02	70
	255	00	06	58
	252	00	02	70
	251	00	01	56
	253	00	12	91
कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	08	
	115	00	13	98
	116	00	15	01
	118	00	11	53
	117	00	13	56
	119	00	09	67
	121	00	16	66
	123	00	12	59
	122	00	01	21
	124	00	15	95
	रास्ता	00	04	28
	125	00	11	38
	126	00	02	08
5. वोरी	70	00	16	29
	71/प/1	00	01	14
	71/प/2	00	09	86
	72	00	48	60
	67/प/1	00	00	02
	63-अ-पै	00	90	03
	नाला	00	15	79
कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	57	
	60	00	01	81
	58	00	03	64
	59	00	05	24

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...योरी	15-व	00	18	05
	16	00	57	78
	18	00	04	70
	17	00	15	51
	28/प/1	00	10	45
	28/प/2	00	31	26
	51	00	06	22
	50	00	06	99
	49	00	14	64
	48	00	03	03
	46	00	21	32
	31/अ	00	13	13
	31/व	00	14	65
	41/अ	00	02	55
	41/व	00	07	64
	40	00	19	29
	34	00	03	28
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	09	71
	33	00	15	40
6. कराट	169	00	11	71
	171	00	20	11
	172	00	09	85
	197	00	43	23
	201	00	56	26
	203/क	00	19	17
	नहर	00	02	45
	धोरीमार्ग - ८	00	13	73
	203/प/1	00	90	93
7. नवीपुर	702	00	09	23
	700	00	03	00
	699	00	10	89
	696	00	02	98
	695	00	01	40
	694	00	03	42
	693	00	00	96
	692	00	04	36
	690	00	02	36
	691	00	02	64
	नाला	00	08	56
	रेल्वे	00	11	60
	636	00	67	35
8. वंशुसर	132	00	11	90
	131	00	24	82
	130	00	17	91
9. जंधार	368	00	01	78
	367	00	09	23

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...जंधार	366	00	06	28
	364	00	07	40
	363	00	09	43
	355	00	09	36
	354	00	08	68
	353	00	09	69
	350	00	20	89
	351	00	01	66
	348	00	02	18
	347	00	19	10
	346	00	05	64
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	01	61
	238	00	19	06
	234	00	10	71
	233	00	06	03
	232	00	04	59
	231	00	03	99
	230	00	05	38
	229	00	09	71
	228	00	09	09
	227	00	07	90
	266	00	05	68
	224	00	02	04
	267	00	14	37
	268	00	08	78
	269	00	10	54
	208	00	29	03
	210	00	10	47
	211	00	17	54
	193	00	06	06
	194	00	00	47
	192	00	14	04
	178	00	09	81
	179	00	16	22
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	02	14
	102	00	24	61
	103	00	23	44
	108	00	06	95
	109	00	16	59
	113	00	71	28
	114	00	19	01
10. समलौद	329	00	39	41
	323	00	41	03
	320—व	00	36	92
	310	00	32	58
	322	00	31	94

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...गावलों	नहर	00	01	89
	309	00	21	77
	308	00	17	03
	307	00	23	81
	306	00	06	32
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	12	64
	356/प/3	00	00	26
	357	00	12	36
	358	00	19	44
	गटर	00	00	53
	368	00	11	99
	369	00	02	85
	370	00	00	27
	367	00	15	87
	371	00	05	93
	372	00	05	70
	373	00	03	78
	374/व	00	58	29
	375	00	25	96
	रास्ता	00	03	92
	396	00	08	92
	397	00	21	40
	398	00	27	59
	399	00	00	99
	400	00	25	31
	रास्ता	00	04	39
	421/प/1	00	14	93
	421/प/2	00	11	33
	417/अ	00	11	18
	417/व	00	11	30
	417/क	00	08	64
	नहर	00	02	43
11. झनोर	400	00	31	03
	394	00	17	92
	393/प/1	00	11	78
	393/प/2	00	14	69
	395	00	09	70
	392	00	31	29
	391	00	25	26
	रास्ता	00	04	49
	कच्चा रास्ता	00	00	99
	462	00	03	38
	464	00	00	09
	463	00	05	48
	459	00	19	89
	458	00	25	39

1	2	3	4	5
निरंतर...झनोर	457	00	20	92
	454	00	03	42
	442	00	13	50

[फा. सं. एल-14014/40/2005/जी.पी.]
एस. बी. मंडल, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2005

S. O. 259.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through an interconnection between Jamnagar - Bhopal and Kakinada - Hyderabad - Goa pipeline, a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited Pipeline Project, Anand Mahal Apartment, Opposite to Bhalka Bhavan School, Anand Mahal Road, Surat – 395009, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Vagra		District : Bharuch		State : Gujarat		
Name of the Village	Survey No./Block No.	Area to be Acquired for ROU			Sq.m	
		Hectare	Are	5		
1	2	3	4	5		
1. Ankot	112	00	72	52		
	113	00	19	56		
	116	00	72	70		
	117	00	00	04		
	Road	00	03	91		
	120/A	00	10	03		
	120/B	00	07	63		
	120/C	00	08	21		
	118/B	00	00	31		
	119	00	13	04		

1	2	3	4	5
1. Ankot Cont...	136	00	13	66
	137	00	18	32
	143	00	18	35
	144	00	17	33
	146	00	12	94
	147/1	00	12	01
	147/2	00	13	92
	148	00	25	62
	Asphalted Road	00	11	34
	158	00	11	06
	159	00	01	21
	155	00	32	76
	Canal	00	07	44
	156	00	02	06
2. Saladara	215	00	06	47
	Asphalted Road	00	03	40
	217	00	12	45
	218	00	19	05
	224	00	65	15
	225	00	38	06
	229	00	00	97
	228	00	11	08
	Drain	00	01	24
	6-A	00	12	01
	6-B	00	12	56
	7	00	11	29
	8	00	49	94
	12	00	05	69
	14	00	04	58
	15	00	08	07
	17	00	16	82
	18	00	12	50
	19-A	00	15	49
	19-B	00	13	22
	21	00	08	29
	22	00	11	30
	24	00	17	42
	25-A	00	07	53
	25-B	00	03	59
	Canal	00	03	50
	26-A	00	04	08

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Saladara	26-B	00	04	09
	27-A	00	09	28
	27-B	00	08	94
	29	00	05	02
	32	00	33	84
	33	00	38	23
	34	00	20	25
	40	00	23	44
	Cart Track	00	00	67
	41	00	13	94
	Bhukhi Kadi	00	05	90
3. Argama	134	00	01	58
	131	00	00	08

Taluka : Bharuch	District : Bharuch	State: Gujarat		
1. Dayadara	830	00	28	30
	840	00	05	56
	839	00	23	00
	838	00	11	39
	836	00	11	74
	833	00	00	74
	834	00	29	56
	835	00	02	61
	Filed Channal	00	00	86
	826	00	02	88
	811	00	58	39
	810	00	06	06
	Canal	00	04	23
	730	00	14	29
	731	00	05	51
	732	00	12	12
	733	00	02	82
	734	00	16	57
	735	00	17	99
	Filed Channal	00	00	14
	709	00	04	63
	Road (SH)	00	06	20
	707	00	00	06
	Railway (NG)	00	05	93
	705	00	21	50
	670	00	01	77
	704	00	30	76
	673	00	18	50

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Dayadara	675	00	19	68
	672	00	01	07
	676	00	37	06
	Canal	00	03	08
2. Tralsa	456	00	23	11
	455	00	23	05
	458	00	30	11
	463	00	32	04
	Canal	00	07	23
	465	00	17	05
	466	00	06	50
	467	00	26	20
	482-A-P	00	26	99
	481	00	26	06
	471	00	27	56
	472	00	09	51
	473	00	21	80
	475	00	42	83
	476	00	11	93
	Cart Track	00	01	91
	656/P/1	00	16	57
	656/P/2	00	24	60
	658-C	00	13	99
	663-A	00	08	91
	663-B	00	15	18
	673	00	10	36
	674	00	35	34
	Cart Track	00	01	25
	675	00	16	78
	1055	00	05	53
	687/P/1	00	26	11
	680	00	14	84
	683	00	33	48
	Cart Track	00	02	65
	740	00	36	15
	743	00	19	12
	744	00	03	08
	748	00	13	02
	749	00	07	64
	734/P/2	00	14	05
	752	00	10	71
	758	00	13	47

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Tralsa				
	757	00	42	02
	792	00	16	05
	793	00	17	60
	794	00	17	30
	Road	00	02	88
	795	00	09	60
	796	00	10	33
	797	00	10	66
	798	00	10	51
	799	00	16	66
	801	00	14	58
3. Pariej	610-A	00	05	74
	610-B	00	02	65
	611	00	04	59
	620	00	11	39
	621	00	09	83
	623	00	12	04
	624	00	11	29
	674	00	06	33
	675	00	16	66
	676	00	07	43
	677	00	07	36
	678/P/1	00	12	15
	679	00	24	15
4. Hingarla	372	00	01	12
	370-A	00	26	34
	370-B	00	08	09
	Canal	00	16	95
	365-A	00	09	09
	365-B	00	09	03
	362-A	00	11	43
	362-B	00	02	00
	Cart Track	00	07	70
	385	00	27	84
	383	00	09	55
	384	00	14	78
	386	00	22	65
	Cart Track	00	01	21
	350/P/1	00	38	36
	319	00	05	05
	320	00	06	52
	321	00	10	47
	322	00	07	00

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Hingarla				
	325	00	22	35
	326	00	05	16
	327	00	02	78
	328	00	04	43
	329	00	06	03
	Cart Track	00	00	85
	240	00	04	10
	262	00	16	34
	Road	00	05	52
	261	00	03	50
	260	00	03	66
	259	00	02	21
	258	00	08	77
	265	00	03	70
	257	00	06	89
	256	00	02	70
	255	00	06	58
	252	00	02	70
	251	00	01	56
	253	00	12	91
	Cart Track	00	01	08
	115	00	13	98
	116	00	15	01
	118	00	11	53
	117	00	13	56
	119	00	09	67
	121	00	16	66
	123	00	12	59
	122	00	01	21
	124	00	15	95
	Road	00	04	28
	125	00	11	38
	126	00	02	08
5. Bori				
	70	00	16	29
	71/P/1	00	01	14
	71/P/2	00	09	86
	72	00	48	60
	67/P/1	00	00	02
	63-A-P	00	90	03
	Nala	00	15	79
	Cart Track	00	01	57
	60	00	01	81
	58	00	03	64

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Bori	59	00	05	24
	15-B	00	18	05
	16	00	57	78
	18	00	04	70
	17	00	15	51
	28/P/1	00	10	45
	28/P/2	00	31	26
	51	00	06	22
	50	00	06	99
	49	00	14	64
	48	00	03	03
	46	00	21	32
	31/A	00	13	13
	31/B	00	14	65
	41/A	00	02	55
	41/B	00	07	64
	40	00	19	29
	34	00	03	28
	Cart Track	00	09	71
	33	00	15	40
6. Kargat	169	00	11	71
	171	00	20	11
	172	00	09	85
	197	00	43	23
	201	00	56	26
	203/C	00	19	17
	Canal	00	02	45
	Road (NH)	00	13	73
	203/P/1	00	90	93
7. Nabipur	702	00	09	23
	700	00	03	00
	699	00	10	89
	696	00	02	98
	695	00	01	40
	694	00	03	42
	693	00	00	96
	692	00	04	36
	690	00	02	36
	691	00	02	64
	Nala	00	08	56
	Railway (BG)	00	11	60
	636	00	67	35

1	2	3	4	5
8. Bambusar	132	00	11	90
	131	00	24	82
	130	00	17	91
9. Jhangar	368	00	01	78
	367	00	09	23
	366	00	06	28
	364	00	07	40
	363	00	09	43
	355	00	09	36
	354	00	08	68
	353	00	09	69
	350	00	20	89
	351	00	01	66
	348	00	02	18
	347	00	19	10
	346	00	05	64
Cart Track		00	01	61
	238	00	19	06
	234	00	10	71
	233	00	06	03
	232	00	04	59
	231	00	03	99
	230	00	05	38
	229	00	09	71
	228	00	09	09
	227	00	07	90
	266	00	05	68
	224	00	02	04
	267	00	14	37
	268	00	08	78
	269	00	10	54
	208	00	29	03
	210	00	10	47
	211	00	17	54
	193	00	06	06
	194	00	00	47
	192	00	14	04
	178	00	09	81

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Jhangar	179	00	16	22
	Cart Track	00	02	14
	102	00	24	61
	103	00	23	44
	108	00	06	95
	109	00	16	59
	113	00	71	28
	114	00	19	01
10. Samlod	329	00	39	41
	323	00	41	03
	320-B	00	36	92
	310	00	32	58
	322	00	31	94
	Canal	00	01	89
	309	00	21	77
	308	00	17	03
	307	00	23	81
	306	00	06	32
	Cart Track	00	12	64
	356/P/3	00	00	26
	357	00	12	36
	358	00	19	44
	Drain	00	00	53
	368	00	11	99
	369	00	02	85
	370	00	00	27
	367	00	15	87
	371	00	05	93
	372	00	05	70
	373	00	03	78
	374/B	00	58	29
	375	00	25	96
	Road	00	03	92
	396	00	08	92
	397	00	21	40
	398	00	27	59
	399	00	00	99
	400	00	25	31

1	2	3	4	5
Contd...Samlod	Road	00	04	39
	421/P/1	00	14	93
	421/P/2	00	11	33
	417/A	00	11	18
	417/B	00	11	30
	417/C	00	08	64
	Canal	00	02	43
11. Jhanor	400	00	31	03
	394	00	17	92
	393/P/1	00	11	78
	393/P/2	00	14	69
	395	00	09	70
	392	00	31	29
	391	00	25	26
	Road	00	04	49
	Cart Track	00	00	99
	462	00	03	38
	464	00	00	09
	463	00	05	48
	459	00	19	89
	458	00	25	39
	457	00	20	92
	454	00	03	42
	442	00	13	50

[F. No. L-14014/40/2005-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 260.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए जामनगर - भोपाल और काकिनाडा - हैदराबाद - गोवा पाइपलाइन को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए मैस ड्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाइ जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपावन्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विछाएँ जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री. ए. के. संघर्वी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस द्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन परियोजना, आनंद महल अपार्टमेंट, भुल्का भवन शाला के सामने, आनंद महल रोड, सूरत - 395009, गुजरात राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : उमरगाम	ज़िल्ला : वलसाड	राज्य : गुजरात		
		आर औ यु अर्जित करने के लिये क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टर	आरे
गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / लोक नं	3	4	5
1	2	00	08	17
1. नगवास	88			

[फा. सं. एल-14014/41/2005-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 260.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through an interconnection between Jamnagar - Bhopal and Kakinada - Hydrabad - Goa pipeline, a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited Pipeline Project, Anand Mahal Apartment, Opposite to Bhulka Bhavan School, Anand Mahal Road, Surat - 395009, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Umargam	District : Valsad	State : Gujarat		
		Area to be acquired for ROU.		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.m
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nagawas	88	00	08	17

[F. No. L-14014/41/2005-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 261.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1708 तारीख 4 मई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 7 मई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लोणी (पुणे) से पक्की (योलापुर) तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुख्य पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 4 जुलाई, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और राक्षस प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

तालुका : हवेली			जिला : पुणे		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	कदमवाकवस्ती		803		00	00	59
			767		00	00	20
			849		00	01	93
			763		00	00	20
			615		00	02	21
			605		00	05	23
			599		00	01	21
				कुल	00	11	57
2	लोनी कालभोर		1747	25	00	26	10
			1791		00	01	90
			1699		00	01	80
			1696		00	00	86
			1694		00	00	80
			1527		00	02	35
			1526		00	05	44
			1518		00	03	47
			1517		00	00	36
			1512		00	07	54
			1503		00	02	55
			1467		00	02	54
			1465		00	01	38
			1459		00	02	04
			1419		00	02	24
			1170		00	03	88
				कुल	00	65	25
3	आलंदी		1120		00	04	23
	म्हातोबाची		1094		00	15	36
			1090		00	02	62

क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	आलंदी		1065		00	01	60
	महातोबाची (निरंतर)		1055		00	01	80
				कुल	00	25	61

[फ. सं. आर-31015/24/2004-ओ.आर. II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 261.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1708, dated the 4th May, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) via Hazarwadi in the State of Maharashtra by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 4th July, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : HAVELI		District : PUNE		State : MAHARASHTRA			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	KADAM WAKWASTI		803 767 849 763 615 605 599		00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 01 00 02 05 01	59 20 93 20 21 23 21
					Total	00	11
							57
2	LONI KALBHOR		1747 1791 1699 1696 1694 1527 1526 1518 1517 1512 1503 1467 1465 1459 1419 1170	25	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	26 01 80 00 00 02 05 03 00 07 02 02 01 02 02 03	10 90 80 86 80 35 44 47 36 54 55 54 38 04 24 88
					Total	00	65
							25
3	ALANDI (MHATOBACHI)		1120 1094 1090		00 00 00	04 15 02	23 36 62

Taluka : HAVELI		District : PUNE			State : MAHARASHTRA		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	ALANDI (MHATOBACHI) (Contd)		1065		00	01	60
			1055		00	01	80
					Total	00	25 61

[No. R-31015/24/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 262.- केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहेत में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः आब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है :

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के बीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, राक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, डी-7 लालबहादुर नगर (पूर्व) क्लाक्सै आमेर होटल के सामने, जगहरलाल बेहरा मार्ग, भालवीय नगर, जयपुर-302017 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : बाली		जिला : पाली		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.		क्षेत्रफल	एक्टेर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	नाना	2420/1मिन	0	16	56	
2.	बीजापुर	720/2923	0	04	93	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/45/2004-ओ.आर II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 262.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivedutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, D-7, Lal Bahadur Nagar (East), Opp. Clarks Amer Hotel, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur – 302017 (Rajasthan)

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : BALI		District : PALI		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	NANA	2420/1Min	0	16	56	
2.	BEEJAPUR	720/2923	0	04	93	

[No. R-31015/45/2004-O.R.-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 263.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुद्रा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, डी-7 लालबहादुर नगर (पूर्व), क्लाकर्स आमेर होटल के सामने, जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर-302017(राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आबू रोड		जिला : सिरोही		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर	
1.	आमयला	142/1166	0	19	08	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/44/2004-ओ.आर.॥]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 263.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shvdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, D-7, Lal Bahadur Nagar (East), Opp. Clarks Amer Hotel, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur – 302017 (Rajasthan)

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : ABU ROAD			District : SIROHI		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1. AMTHALA		142/1166	0	19	08		

[No. R-31015/44/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 264.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2409 तारीख 01 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 09 जुलाई, 2005, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के आगे आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 25 अगस्त, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर-11 दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अध्यधीन सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	ठीकरिया	617	0	01	69	
		580	0	01	71	
2.	तुलसीपुरा	3676/3709(स.भूमि)	0	00	96	
		3676	0	16	64	
3.	टोरडाबाहाणान्	49	0	01	91	
		55	0	02	40	
		50	0	00	20	
		41(स.नाला)	0	00	12	
		19	0	04	74	
		17	0	01	48	
4.	बडनगर	3504	0	08	30	
		3503	0	00	20	
		3484	0	00	19	
		3465	0	00	24	
		3457	0	00	74	
		3456	0	00	68	
		3377	0	00	27	
		3376	0	00	40	
5.	भांकरी	1499	0	01	10	
		1505	0	00	48	
		2150	0	00	77	
		2140	0	01	17	
		1933(स.नाली)	0	00	89	
		1806	0	05	10	
		1797	0	00	29	
		1796/2274	0	01	27	
		1784	0	01	12	
6.	मंडा	810	0	00	40	
		809	0	00	19	
		795	0	02	37	
		792	0	00	71	
		789	0	00	91	
		774 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	40	
		709	0	00	32	
		692	0	00	10	
		619(स.नाला)	0	01	33	
		616	0	00	32	
		612	0	00	21	
		604	0	01	74	

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	मंडा (जारी...)	1396	0	00	63
		1467	0	00	39
		1461	0	00	50
		1462	0	00	24
		1493	0	00	19
7.	राजबोता	248	0	00	66
		252	0	00	25
		261	0	00	57
		259	0	00	20
		271	0	01	27
		332	0	00	09
		330	0	00	32
		323	0	00	40
		536	0	00	59
		583	0	00	50
		597	0	00	72
		598 (स.चरागाह)	0	00	75
		600	0	00	58
		836 (स.चरागाह)	0	02	75
8.	दादुका	322 (एस.आर.पी.)	0	00	56
		474	0	00	80
		475/1334 (एस.आर.पी.)	0	00	89
		482	0	00	88
		502	0	00	42
		508/1324	0	00	26
		507	0	00	50
		505	0	00	42
		506	0	00	76
		590	0	00	40
		662	0	00	32
		704	0	02	12
		703	0	01	17
		709	0	00	54
		732	0	00	27
		731	0	00	64
		728	0	00	45
		723	0	00	36
		724	0	01	40
9.	लसई	1237	0	01	08
		1238	0	00	84
		1301	0	00	50

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	बसई (जारी...)	1300	0	00	26
		1299	0	00	23
		1291	0	00	60
		1267	0	00	56
		1033	0	00	18
		1032	0	00	54
		1031	0	00	58
		1020	0	01	15
		990	0	01	31
		979	0	02	28
		919	0	00	29
		916	0	00	76
		864	0	01	49
		865	0	01	66
		883	0	00	62
		889	0	01	73
10.	नांगल पण्डितपुरा	97	0	00	44
		101	0	00	73
		118	0	00	95
		140	0	01	97
		149	0	01	02
		191	0	01	95
		196	0	00	74
11.	बुचाहेडा	2135	0	01	49
		2146	0	00	27
		2149	0	00	52
		1964	0	01	57
		1971	0	01	39
12.	बालावास	160	0	01	48
		158	0	00	10
		161	0	01	17
		162	0	00	15
		148 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	13
13.	बडावास	1359	0	00	57
		1361	0	00	92
		1160/1484	0	00	10
		1160	0	00	97
		1167	0	00	92
		711	0	00	31
		716	0	00	86
		746	0	01	95

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	बड़ावास (जारी...)	744	0	00	64	
		737 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	20	
		113	0	00	39	
		145	0	00	65	
		190	0	03	13	
		191	0	00	30	
		199	0	00	81	
		198	0	00	64	
14.	बासड़ी	1721	0	00	60	
		1725	0	00	91	
		1640	0	01	83	
15.	गोलाहेड़ा	830	0	00	81	
		831	0	01	52	
		832	0	00	82	
		820	0	00	42	
		860 (स.भूमि)	0	01	14	
		819	0	00	65	
		671	0	00	79	
		672	0	00	32	
		673	0	00	60	
		762	0	01	21	
		767/1026	0	00	44	
16.	शेखुपुर	466	0	04	28	
		467	0	00	25	
		482	0	00	74	
		766	0	00	11	
		765	0	00	81	
		614	0	00	41	
		633	0	00	54	
		631	0	00	62	
		646	0	01	96	
		661	0	00	76	
		662	0	00	30	
		663	0	00	69	
		664 (स.नदी)	0	00	79	
		669	0	01	89	
17.	बीजाहेड़ा	696	0	00	10	
		692	0	00	24	
		685	0	00	20	
		680	0	00	40	
		675	0	00	20	

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	बींजाहेडा (जारी...)	672	0	00	80	
		656	0	00	45	
		650	0	01	84	
		638	0	00	65	
		621	0	03	41	
		606	0	01	51	
		603	0	00	47	
		585	0	10	96	
		567	0	01	11	
		197	0	03	18	
		193	0	00	52	
		156	0	00	25	
		155	0	00	51	
		141	0	01	18	
		126	0	00	49	
18.	पनियाला	1329	0	00	32	
		1339	0	00	93	
		1334	0	00	26	
		1501	0	00	64	
		1500	0	00	59	
		1491	0	00	87	
		1492	0	02	13	
		1643	0	00	24	
		1659	0	00	40	
		1656	0	00	37	
		1664	0	00	66	
		1673	0	00	20	
		2157	0	00	66	
		2156	0	00	28	
		1674	0	00	20	
		2155	0	00	46	
		2128	0	00	23	
		2130	0	00	43	
		2081	0	00	26	
		2024	0	00	52	
19.	मोरदा	1044	0	00	23	
		1045	0	00	53	
		1074	0	00	72	
		1109	0	00	57	
		1112	0	00	90	
		1125	0	09	80	

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19. मोरदा (जारी...)		1124	0	18	97	
		1164	0	12	63	
		1159	0	00	52	
		1158	0	00	69	
		883	0	00	79	
		881	0	01	92	
		872	0	00	71	
		871	0	00	46	
		873	0	00	50	
		856	0	00	47	
		860	0	00	71	
		853	0	00	08	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/64/2004-ओ.आर II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 264.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2409 dated the 01st July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 09th July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 25th August, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR- II dated 25-11-2004.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	THIKRIYA	617	0	01	69	
		580	0	01	71	
2.	TULSIPURA	3676/3709(G/L)	0	00	96	
		3676	0	16	64	
3.	TORDABRAHMNAN	49	0	01	91	
		55	0	02	40	
		50	0	00	20	
		41(G/L Nala)	0	00	12	
		19	0	04	74	
		17	0	01	48	
4.	BADNAGAR	3504	0	08	30	
		3503	0	00	20	
		3484	0	00	19	
		3465	0	00	24	
		3457	0	00	74	
		3456	0	00	68	
		3377	0	00	27	
		3376	0	00	40	
5.	BHANKRI	1499	0	01	10	
		1505	0	00	48	
		2150	0	00	77	
		2140	0	01	17	
		1933(G/L Nali)	0	00	89	
		1806	0	05	10	
		1797	0	00	29	
		1796/2274	0	01	27	
		1784	0	01	12	
6.	MANDA	810	0	00	40	
		809	0	00	19	
		795	0	02	37	
		792	0	00	71	
		789	0	00	91	
		774 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	40	
		709	0	00	32	
		692	0	00	10	
		619(G/L Nala)	0	01	33	
		616	0	00	32	
		612	0	00	21	
		604	0	01	74	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
6.	MANDA (Contd...)	1396	0	00	63	
		1467	0	00	39	
		1461	0	00	50	
		1462	0	00	24	
		1493	0	00	19	
7.	RAJNOTA	248	0	00	66	
		252	0	00	25	
		261	0	00	57	
		259	0	00	20	
		271	0	01	27	
		332	0	00	09	
		330	0	00	32	
		323	0	00	40	
		536	0	00	59	
		583	0	00	50	
		597	0	00	72	
		598(G/L Pasture)	0	00	75	
		600	0	00	58	
		836(G/L Pasture)	0	02	75	
8.	DADUKA	322(SRP)	0	00	56	
		474	0	00	80	
		475/1334(SRP)	0	00	89	
		482	0	00	88	
		502	0	00	42	
		508/1324	0	00	26	
		507	0	00	50	
		505	0	00	42	
		506	0	00	76	
		590	0	00	40	
		662	0	00	32	
		704	0	02	12	
		703	0	01	17	
		709	0	00	54	
		732	0	00	27	
		731	0	00	64	
		728	0	00	45	
		723	0	00	36	
		724	0	01	40	
9.	BASAI	1237	0	01	08	
		1238	0	00	84	
		1301	0	00	50	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	BASAI (Contd...)	1300	0	00	26	
		1299	0	00	23	
		1291	0	00	60	
		1267	0	00	56	
		1033	0	00	18	
		1032	0	00	54	
		1031	0	00	58	
		1020	0	01	15	
		990	0	01	31	
		979	0	02	28	
		919	0	00	29	
		916	0	00	76	
		864	0	01	49	
		865	0	01	66	
		883	0	00	62	
		889	0	01	73	
10.	NAGAL PANDITPURA	97	0	00	44	
		101	0	00	73	
		118	0	00	95	
		140	0	01	97	
		149	0	01	02	
		191	0	01	95	
		196	0	00	74	
11.	BUCHAHEDA	2135	0	01	49	
		2146	0	00	27	
		2149	0	00	52	
		1964	0	01	57	
		1971	0	01	39	
12.	BALAWAS	160	0	01	48	
		158	0	00	10	
		161	0	01	17	
		162	0	00	15	
		148(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	13	
13.	BADAWAS	1359	0	00	57	
		1361	0	00	92	
		1160/1484	0	00	10	
		1160	0	00	97	
		1167	0	00	92	
		711	0	00	31	
		716	0	00	86	
		746	0	01	95	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	BADAWAS (Contd...)	744	0	00	64	
		737(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	20	
		113	0	00	39	
		145	0	00	65	
		190	0	03	13	
		191	0	00	30	
		199	0	00	81	
		198	0	00	64	
14.	BASADI	1721	0	00	60	
		1725	0	00	91	
		1640	0	01	83	
15.	MOLAHEDA	830	0	00	81	
		831	0	01	52	
		832	0	00	82	
		820	0	00	42	
		860(G/L)	0	01	14	
		819	0	00	65	
		671	0	00	79	
		672	0	00	32	
		673	0	00	60	
		762	0	01	21	
		767/1026	0	00	44	
16.	SHEKHUPUR	466	0	04	28	
		467	0	00	25	
		482	0	00	74	
		766	0	00	11	
		765	0	00	81	
		614	0	00	41	
		633	0	00	54	
		631	0	00	62	
		646	0	01	96	
		661	0	00	76	
		662	0	00	30	
		663	0	00	69	
		664(G/L River)	0	00	79	
		669	0	01	89	
17.	BINJAHEDA	696	0	00	10	
		692	0	00	24	
		685	0	00	20	
		680	0	00	40	
		675	0	00	20	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	BINJAHEDA (Contd...)	672	0	00	80	
		656	0	00	45	
		650	0	01	84	
		638	0	00	65	
		621	0	03	41	
		606	0	01	51	
		603	0	00	47	
		585	0	10	96	
		567	0	01	11	
		197	0	03	18	
		193	0	00	52	
		156	0	00	25	
		155	0	00	51	
		141	0	01	18	
		126	0	00	49	
18.	PANIYALA	1329	0	00	32	
		1339	0	00	93	
		1334	0	00	26	
		1501	0	00	64	
		1500	0	00	59	
		1491	0	00	87	
		1492	0	02	13	
		1643	0	00	24	
		1659	0	00	40	
		1656	0	00	37	
		1664	0	00	66	
		1673	0	00	20	
		2157	0	00	66	
		2156	0	00	28	
		1674	0	00	20	
		2155	0	00	46	
		2128	0	00	23	
		2130	0	00	43	
		2081	0	00	26	
		2024	0	00	52	
19.	MORDA	1044	0	00	23	
		1045	0	00	53	
		1074	0	00	72	
		1109	0	00	57	
		1112	0	00	90	
		1125	0	09	80	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	3	
19	MORDA (Contd...)	1124	0	18	97	
		1164	0	12	63	
		1159	0	00	52	
		1158	0	00	69	
		883	0	00	79	
		881	0	01	92	
		872	0	00	71	
		871	0	00	46	
		873	0	00	50	
		856	0	00	47	
		860	0	00	71	
		853	0	00	08	

[No. R-31015/64/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 265.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उत्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2411 तारीख 01 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 09 जुलाई, 2005, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुद्दा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिधाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने लाभ की सौचाणी की थी;

ओर उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 26 अगस्त, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

यानि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है :

गांव केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिधाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विविधता किया है,

आइ अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शवितर्यों का कर्तव्य करते हुए, यह सौचाणी करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन लिमिटेड के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधीन सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टेयर	एकर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	जैनपुरबास	2181	0	00	36
		2123	0	00	62
		2126	0	00	62
		2120	0	00	42
		2044	0	00	22
		2048	0	01	30
		2050	0	00	41
		2051	0	00	16
		1913	0	01	22
2.	पहाड़ी	603	0	00	94
		501	0	00	86
		364	0	00	57
		281	0	00	88
		271	0	00	14
		200	0	00	29
		201	0	00	22
		928	0	00	36
		930	0	00	17
		941	0	00	45
		81	0	00	16
		79	0	00	08
		46	0	00	55
3.	मौसमपुर	461 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	27
		459	0	00	60
		473	0	01	14
		531	0	00	36
		1379	0	00	54
		1429	0	01	16
		1432	0	01	06
		1430	0	00	57

तहसील : बहरोड		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एक्टर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	मोहम्मदपुर	958 (स.चारागाह)	0	00	11
		956	0	00	18
		926	0	00	09
		953	0	01	01
		1079	0	00	33
		1386	0	00	36
		1385	0	01	26
		1407	0	00	18
		1381	0	00	52
		1380 (स.भ्रमि)	0	00	09
		1411	0	00	17
5.	सरविलन्दपुरा	1878	0	00	24
		1883	0	00	41
		1881	0	00	78
		1025	0	02	16
		998	0	00	36
6.	गुजरवास	213	0	00	76
		215	0	02	52
		214	0	00	50
		220	0	00	48
		147 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	18
		125	0	00	36
		116	0	01	40
7.	शहजादपुर बांगलिया	519	0	00	36
		518	0	00	45
		517	0	00	46
		448	0	01	52
		408	0	01	86
		409	0	00	30
		323	0	00	68
		315	0	00	13
		270	0	00	74
		248	0	00	14
		40 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	18
		23	0	00	54
		14	0	00	18
8.	बड़ोद	1409	0	01	54
		1430	0	02	13
		1429	0	00	69
		1567	0	01	15
		971/5014	0	03	04
		737	0	00	33

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
8.	बर्डोद (जारी...)	735	0	00	36	
		613	0	00	30	
		599	0	00	56	
		536	0	12	26	
		544	0	00	12	
		281	0	00	81	
		130	0	00	30	
9.	बांटखानी	340(स.भूमि)	0	00	08	
		285(स.भूमि)	0	00	24	
		351	0	00	58	
		356(स.भूमि)	0	00	44	
		519	0	00	72	
		525/866	0	00	70	
		547/867	0	00	66	
		559	0	00	74	
10.	कोलीलाराबड़	383	0	00	44	
		390	0	00	44	
		483	0	00	30	
		492(स.भूमि)	0	00	20	
		502(स.भूमि)	0	00	46	
		501	0	00	30	
		470	0	02	00	
		456	0	00	57	
		446	0	00	26	
		443	0	00	10	
		442	0	00	28	
		435	0	00	24	
11.	कोलीलाजोगा	635	0	00	10	
		637	0	00	72	
		650	0	00	91	
		687	0	00	54	
		754	0	00	39	
		747	0	00	30	
		454	0	00	35	
		421	0	00	44	
		130	0	00	46	
12.	माजराकाठ	438	0	00	72	
		435	0	00	58	

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलदर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	माजराकाठ (जारी...)	433	0	00	40
		432	0	00	54
		429/767	0	01	44
		428	0	01	26
		388(स.चारागाह)	0	00	72
		387/784(स.चारागाह)	0	01	44
		377(स.भूमि)	0	00	45
		365	0	00	36
		349	0	00	79
		347(स.बरड़ा)	0	00	19
13.	कालीणहाड़ी	106	0	00	35
		108	0	00	10
		82	0	00	33
		81	0	00	55
		74	0	01	37
		73	0	00	16
		259	0	00	62
		266	0	00	36
		279(स.बेहड़)	0	00	16
		223(स.भूमि)	0	00	45
		201(स.रास्ता)	0	00	63
		190	0	02	05
14.	जवकसिंहपुरा	332(स.रास्ता)	0	00	24
15.	फौलादपुर	78	0	01	44
		88	0	00	66
		31	0	01	17
		35	0	00	56
		25(स.रास्ता)	0	00	15
		12	0	00	63
		13/2097(स.भूमि)	0	01	34
16.	शाहजहाँपुर	904	0	00	30
		906	0	01	25
		972	0	01	08
		1001	0	00	55
		1002	0	00	35
		1007	0	00	49
		1008	0	00	26

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	शाहजहाँपुर (जारी...)	1009	0	00	37
	ख.सं. 1009 और 782 के बीच में	0	01	08	
	774	0	00	54	
	659	0	00	58	
	667	0	00	05	
	677	0	00	17	
	707	0	01	33	
	495	0	00	18	
	491	0	00	76	
	492	0	00	08	
	464	0	00	82	
	405	0	00	44	
	394	0	00	28	
	395	0	00	61	
	1228	0	00	18	
	1305	0	00	19	
	1316	0	01	46	
	1322	0	00	31	
	1334 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	53	
	1390	0	00	10	
	1398	0	00	47	
	1404	0	00	54	
	1407	0	00	39	
	1422	0	00	55	
	1500 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	54	
	1589	0	00	53	
	1611	0	00	29	
	1609	0	00	49	
	1612	0	00	26	
17.	जोनायचाखुर्द	742	0	01	78
	739	0	00	84	
	731	0	00	96	
	710	0	01	06	
	712	0	02	52	
	696	0	00	25	
	695	0	00	72	
	658	0	00	42	
	657	0	00	77	

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	जोनायचाखुर्द (जारी...)	638	0	00	22
		636	0	00	30
		637 (स.भूमि)	0	00	13
		629	0	00	41
		625 (स.भूमि)	0	00	16
		626	0	02	95
		621	0	00	49
		620/1849	0	00	17
		618	0	01	96
18.	गूगलकोटा	1625	0	01	60
		452	0	00	40
		450	0	00	36
		431/2247	0	00	17
		391	0	00	75
		380	0	00	50
		480	0	01	24
		489	0	01	08
		499	0	00	20
		550	0	00	72
		549	0	00	40
		529	0	00	58
		540 (स.भूमि)	0	00	23
		539 (स.भूमि)	0	00	46
		538	0	00	16
19.	कांकर	1675	0	01	08
		1676	0	01	23
		1671	0	01	08
		1670	0	01	23
		1631	0	00	26
		1666	0	00	37
		1632	0	00	17
		1650	0	00	37
		1649	0	00	42
		1646	0	01	26
		1638	0	00	63
		1615 (स.रास्ता)	0	00	10
		1608	0	01	18
		1609	0	01	23

तहसील : बहरोड		जिला : अलवर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19.	कांकर (जारी...)	1610	0	00	16	
		1601	0	01	17	
		1598	0	00	72	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/73/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2006

S. O. 265.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2411 dated the 01st July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 09th July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 26th August, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR-II dated 25-11-2004.

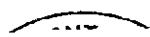
SCHEDULE

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	JAINPURBAS	2181	0	00	36	
		2123	0	00	62	
		2126	0	00	62	
		2120	0	00	42	
		2044	0	00	22	
		2048	0	01	30	
		2050	0	00	41	
		2051	0	00	16	
		1913	0	01	22	
2.	PAHADI	603	0	00	94	
		501	0	00	86	
		364	0	00	57	
		281	0	00	88	
		271	0	00	14	
		200	0	00	29	
		201	0	00	22	
		928	0	00	36	
		930	0	00	17	
		941	0	00	45	
		81	0	00	16	
		79	0	00	08	
		46	0	00	55	
3.	MAUSAMPUR	461(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	27	
		459	0	00	60	
		473	0	01	14	
		531	0	00	36	
		1379	0	00	54	
		1429	0	01	16	
		1432	0	01	06	
		1430	0	00	57	
4.	MOHAMMADPUR	958(G/L Pasture)	0	00	11	
		956	0	00	18	
		926	0	00	09	
		953	0	01	01	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
4.	MOHAMMADPUR (Contd...)	1079	0	00	33	
		1386	0	00	36	
		1385	0	01	26	
		1407	0	00	18	
		1381	0	00	52	
		1380(G/L)	0	00	09	
		1411	0	00	17	
5.	SARVILANDPURA	1878	0	00	24	
		1883	0	00	41	
		1881	0	00	78	
		1025	0	02	16	
		998	0	00	36	
6.	GUJARWAS	213	0	00	76	
		215	0	02	52	
		214	0	00	50	
		220	0	00	48	
		147(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	18	
		125	0	00	36	
		116	0	01	40	
7.	SHAHAJADPUR NANGALIYA	519	0	00	36	
		518	0	00	45	
		517	0	00	46	
		448	0	01	52	
		408	0	01	86	
		409	0	00	30	
		323	0	00	68	
		315	0	00	13	
		270	0	00	74	
		248	0	00	14	
		40(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	18	
		23	0	00	54	
		14	0	00	18	
8.	BARDOD	1409	0	01	54	
		1430	0	02	13	
		1429	0	00	69	
		1567	0	01	15	
		971/5014	0	03	04	
		737	0	00	33	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
8.	BARDOD (Contd...)	735	0	00	36	
		613	0	00	30	
		599	0	00	56	
		536	0	12	26	
		544	0	00	12	
		281	0	00	81	
		130	0	00	30	
9.	BANTKHANI	340(G/L)	0	00	08	
		285(G/L)	0	00	24	
		351	0	00	58	
		356(G/L)	0	00	44	
		519	0	00	72	
		525/866	0	00	70	
		547/867	0	00	66	
		559	0	00	74	
10.	KOLILARABAD	383	0	00	44	
		390	0	00	44	
		483	0	00	30	
		492(G/L)	0	00	20	
		502(G/L)	0	00	46	
		501	0	00	30	
		470	0	02	00	
		456	0	00	57	
		446	0	00	26	
		443	0	00	10	
		442	0	00	28	
		435	0	00	24	
11.	KOLILAJOGA	635	0	00	10	
		637	0	00	72	
		650	0	00	91	
		687	0	00	54	
		754	0	00	39	
		747	0	00	30	
		454	0	00	35	
		421	0	00	44	
		130	0	00	46	
12.	MAJRAKATH	438	0	00	72	
		435	0	00	58	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	MAJRAKATH (Contd...)	433	0	00	40	
		432	0	00	54	
		429/767	0	01	44	
		428	0	01	26	
		388(G/L Pasture)	0	00	72	
		387/784(G/L Pasture)	0	01	44	
		377(G/L)	0	00	45	
		365	0	00	36	
		349	0	00	79	
		347(G/L Barda)	0	00	19	
13.	KALIPAHADI	106	0	00	35	
		108	0	00	10	
		82	0	00	33	
		81	0	00	55	
		74	0	01	37	
		73	0	00	16	
		259	0	00	62	
		266	0	00	36	
		279(G/L Behad)	0	00	16	
		223(G/L)	0	00	45	
		201(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	63	
		190	0	02	05	
14.	JANAKSINGHPURA	332(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	24	
15.	FAULADPUR	78	0	01	44	
		88	0	00	66	
		31	0	01	17	
		35	0	00	56	
		25(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	18	
		12	0	00	63	
		13/2097(G/L)	0	01	34	
16.	SHAHJAHANPUR	904	0	00	30	
		906	0	01	25	
		972	0	01	08	
		1001	0	00	55	
		1002	0	00	35	
		1007	0	00	49	
		1008	0	00	26	



Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16.	SHAHJAHANPUR (Contd...)	1009	0	00	37	
		In Bet Suy No 1009 & 782	0	01	08	
		774	0	00	54	
		659	0	00	58	
		667	0	00	05	
		677	0	00	17	
		707	0	01	33	
		495	0	00	18	
		491	0	00	76	
		492	0	00	08	
		464	0	00	82	
		405	0	00	44	
		394	0	00	28	
		395	0	00	61	
		1228	0	00	18	
		1305	0	00	19	
		1316	0	01	46	
		1322	0	00	31	
		1334(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	53	
		1390	0	00	10	
		1398	0	00	47	
		1404	0	00	54	
		1407	0	00	39	
		1422	0	00	55	
		1500(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	54	
		1589	0	00	53	
		1611	0	00	29	
		1609	0	00	49	
		1612	0	00	26	
17.	JONAYCHAKHURD	742	0	01	78	
		739	0	00	84	
		731	0	00	96	
		710	0	01	06	
		712	0	02	52	
		696	0	00	25	
		695	0	00	72	
		658	0	00	42	
		657	0	00	77	
		638	0	00	22	
		636	0	00	30	
		637(G/L)	0	00	13	
		629	0	00	41	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	JONAYCHAKHURD (Contd...)	625(G/L)	0	00	16	
		626	0	02	95	
		621	0	00	49	
		620/1849	0	00	17	
		618	0	01	96	
18.	GUGALKOTA	1625	0	01	60	
		452	0	00	40	
		450	0	00	36	
		431/2247	0	00	17	
		391	0	00	75	
		380	0	00	50	
		480	0	01	24	
		489	0	01	08	
		499	0	00	20	
		550	0	00	72	
		549	0	00	40	
		529	0	00	58	
		540(G/L)	0	00	23	
		539(G/L)	0	00	46	
		538	0	00	16	
19.	KANKAR	1675	0	01	08	
		1676	0	01	23	
		1671	0	01	08	
		1670	0	01	23	
		1631	0	00	26	
		1666	0	00	37	
		1632	0	00	17	
		1650	0	00	37	
		1649	0	00	42	
		1646	0	01	26	
		1638	0	00	63	
		1615(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	10	
		1608	0	01	18	
		1609	0	01	23	
		1610	0	00	16	
		1601	0	01	17	
		1598	0	00	72	

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 266.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और सुगिज पाइपलाइन (भूगि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की वादा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसारण में, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 667(अ), तारीख 11 मई, 2005 के अधिकारात करते हुए सिवाए उन बातों के जो ऐसे अधिकारण से पूर्व की गई हैं, या जिन्हें करने का लोप किया गया है, श्री एम.के. अग्रवाल, अडीएम को मैसर्स गेल (झण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिले मोरैना, झालियर और भिण्ड में पाइपलाइन बिल्डिंग के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सकार प्राविकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया;

और उक्त श्री एम.के. अग्रवाल का स्थानांतरण हो गया है और श्री एस.के. सेवले को उनके पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है;

और उक्त श्री एम.के. अग्रवाल की मैसर्स गेल (झण्डिया) लिमिटेड के साथ प्रतिनियुक्ति समाप्त हो गई है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की वादा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसारण में और भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 667(अ), तारीख 11 मई, 2005 के अधिकारात करते हुए, नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के संभं (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को उक्त मैसर्स गेल (झण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिल्डिंग के लिए नियन्त्रित अनुसूची के संभं (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सकार प्राविकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)

श्री एस. के. सेवले
ए.डी.एम., मोरैना,
मानदेश के आधार पर
मैसर्स गेल (झण्डिया) लिमिटेड
जिला : मोरैना,
मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिले मोरैना, झालियर और भिण्ड।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/11/2005-जी.पी.]
एस. बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2006

S. O. 266.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government vide Notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O.667(E), dtd. 11th May, 2005 appointed Shri M.K. Agarwal, ADM to perform the functions of the competent authority under said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in District Morena, Gwalior and Bhind the state of Madhya Pradesh;

And, whereas, Shri M.K. Agarwal has been transferred and Shri S.K. Sable has been posted as his incumbent;

And, whereas, the deputation of the said Shri M.K. Agarwal with M/s. GAIL (India) Limited has come to an end;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (a) of section (2) of the said Act and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas vide S.O. 667(E), dtd. 11th May, 2005, the Central Government hereby authorises the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

Schedule

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri S.K. Sable, ADM Morena on honorarium basis M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, District : Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Distt. Morena, Gwalior and Bhind of Madhya Pradesh State.

[F. No. L-14014/11/2005-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 267.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार देना बैंक लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण कोल्हापुर के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 11/2001 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/157/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

बी.एम.डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O. 267.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kolhapur, IT. 11/2001 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dena Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2005.

[No. L-12012/157/2001-IR (B-II)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
MAHARASHTRA AT KOLHAPUR

Reference (IT) No. 11/2001

Dena Bank Ltd.
Madhav Chambers,
I-398/A, Senapati Bapat Road,
Pune-411016.

....First Party
(Employer)

V/s.

Shri Narendra Manilal Shah
Shah-708/F, 4th Lane, Shahupuri,
12, Durga Sagar Apartment
Kolhapur.

....Second Party
(Workman)

In the matter of reference under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act

CORAM : M. G. Choudhary, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES : Shri J.M Shaikh,
Advocate for the First Party
Shri D.S. Joshi,
Advocate for the Second Party.

AWARD

(Dictated in Open Court on 15-11-2005)

The Central Government being appropriate Government, for the First Party-Industry referred this dispute in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the dispute between the above named parties for adjudication of the demands made by the Second Party-Workman, which reads as under :

“Whether the action of the management of Dena Bank, Kolhapur in terminating /discontinuing the services of Shri Narendra Manilal Shah, Daily Deposit Collector w.e.f. 3-5-2000 without following the provisions of Section 25(F), (G) and (H) of I.D. Act, 1947 is legal and Justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the Second-Party-Workman in short, is as under :

That the Second-Party Workman in his statement of claim at Exh.U-4 contended that, he was working with the First-Party-Bank as a daily deposit collector from 9-10-1978, continuously till 3-5-2000. It is also contention of the Second-Party-Workman that, initially the agreement was executed regarding the services and the last agreement regarding services was executed on 19-12-1997 for a period of one year, but after efflux of the period mentioned in the said agreement, the Second-Party-Workman was continued continuously, in the employment of the First-Party-Bank. It is also contention of the Second-Party-Workman that he was given wages based on deposit collected, hence, he is a workman, within the meaning of Section-2(s) of the I.D. Act. According to the Second-Party-Workman, as per decision between the Association of daily deposit collectors against Indian Bank Association, the Second-Party-Workman asked for the reliefs granted by the Industrial Tribunal to the First-Party-Bank. The First-Party-Bank under the spacious plea informed the Second-Party-Workman that issue is under appeal and application of the Second-Party-Workman will be considered on the outcome of the decision of writ petition. It is also contention of the Second-Party-Workman that the First-Party has done nothing to implement the decision and to avoid the benefits, the First-Party-Bank by cryptic order/letter dated 28-4-2000, received by the Second-Party on 2-5-2000 terminated the services of the Second-Party-Workman. It is also contention of the Second-Party-Workman that termination of the services of the Second-Party-Workman by the First-Party-Bank from 3-5-2000 is in utter disregard of principles of natural justice and also with undue haste, and in violation of provisions of Section-25 (F) and (G) of the I.D. Act, thus, the termination effected is illegal and *void-ab-initio* and lastly requested to allow the reference.

3. The First-Party-Bank in its written-statement at Exh.C-6 contended that the Second-Party was working as a daily deposit collector for the First Party-Bank during

the period from 9-10-1978 to 28-4-2000 and the said post of daily deposit collector not in the staff schedule of the First Party-Bank. The work of collecting daily deposit from the depositors was entrusted to the Second-Party-Workman *vide* letters of appointment for the period of one year only and this appointment of the Second-Party-Workman was subject to termination of the same at any time and without assigning any reasons, despite his appointment is for one year. According to the First-Party-Bank, the services rendered by the Second Party-Workman was purely on contract basis and hence, reference made by the government is illegal and improper and it is deserved to be dismissed. It is denied that the Second-Party-Workman was continued after efflux of time mentioned in the agreement. According to the First-Party-Bank the Second-Party was never in the employment of the First Party-Bank and he was working as individual contractor, the Second-Party-Workman was never given wages by the First-Party-Bank. It is also contention of the First-Party-Bank that, the Second-Party-Workman was paid honorarium by way of commission on the basis of percentage of the amount of deposits collected by him during the relevant months, thus, he is not a workman, within the meaning of Section 2(s) of I.D. Act. It is denied that during the period from 1998 there was no agreement. It is also contention of the First-Party-Bank that the termination of the services of the Second-Party-Workman was as per the term mentioned in the agreement. Thus, there is no question of following the provision of Industrial Disputes Act, as such, termination of agreement on the part of First-Party-Bank was perfectly just and legal and lastly requested to dismiss the reference.

4. Following issues have been framed by my learned predecessor in the matter at Exh.O-7, which are as under :

- (i) Does the Second-Party prove that he is a workman under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act?
- (ii) Whether termination/discontinuation of Second-Party is legal and justified?
- (iii) To what relief, the Second-Party is entitled to, if any?
- (iv) What Order?

5. My findings on the above issues are as under :

- (i) Yes
- (ii) No
- (iii) The Second-Party-Workman is entitled for lumpsum compensation.
- (iv) The Reference is partly allowed.

REASONS

Both the parties have produced documents on record *viz.* letter of appointment of the Second-Party-Workman, issued by the First-Party-Bank time to time, letter is sued

by the First Party-Bank dated 28-4-2000 discontinuing the contract between the above named parties. Both the parties by joint pursis at Exh. CU-1 informed this Tribunal that they do not want to lead any oral evidence in this matter.

7. With the help of material on record, I have heard the arguments of Advocates for both the parties at length and both of them have submitted their case as per material on record. In addition to that, the Advocate for both the parties in support of their arguments also relied on the case laws (1) reported in 2001, I-CLR Page-986 (S.C.) between Indian Bank Association *V/s.* Workmen of Syndicate Bank & Ors. (2) reported in 1997 (3) LIN, Page-111, between Indian Bank Association *V/s.* Workmen of Syndicate Bank and Ors.

8. The Second-Party-Workman has claimed that he was in employment with the First-Party-Bank on commission basis and his commission falls within the definition of Wages under the I.D. Act, as such, he is a workman. However, the First-Party has disputed in written-statement that the Second-Party is a Workman on the ground that according to First-Party-Bank the Second-Party was appointed as per the terms of appointment to collect daily deposit and on such daily deposit he was paid honorarium by way of commission, as such, according to the First-Party-Bank, the Second-Party is not a workman, within the meaning of I.D. Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case between Indian Bank Association and Workmen of Syndicate Bank and others reported in 2001, I CLR at Page 986, has laid down following ratio:

“We have considered the rival submissions. In our view, Mr. Sharma was right when he submitted that on the basis of evidence before it the Tribunal has given findings of fact that the deposit collectors were workmen within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. On the evidence on record it could not be said that this findings was unsustainable. Having been shown the relevant evidence we are also of the opinion that the Tribunal correctly arrived at a conclusion that these deposit collectors were workmen.”

9. Relying on the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, I hold that the Second-Party is a workman, within the meaning of Section 2 (s) of Industrial Disputes Act, hence, I answer issue No.1 in the affirmative.

10. It is contention of the Second-Party-Workman, that he worked with the First-Party-Bank from 9-10-1978 continuously till 3-5-2000, as a daily deposit collector and the First-Party-Bank terminated his services on 3-5-2000, in utter disregard of principles of natural justice, with undue haste and also in violation of provision of Section 25(F) & (G) of the I.D. Act, as such, his termination is illegal and wrongful.

On the other hand the First-Party-Bank in written statement at Exh.C-6 taken a stand that the Second-Party

was appointed for a specific period stipulated in the agreement for the period from 9-10-1978 to 28-4-2000 and the termination of the services of Second-Party-workman has been effected as per term of contract/agreement, as such it was not necessary for the First-Party-Bank to comply the mandatory provisions of I.D. Act, as such, action of the First-Party-Bank is just, legal and proper. In this respect Advocate for Second-Party-Workman has strongly relied on the case law reported 1997(3) LLN Page 111 between Indian Bank Association Bombay—Syndicate Bank & Workmen of Syndicate Bank in which Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court has laid down following ratio:

"A further question has been raised by Shri K.Srinivasa Murthy of the deposit collectors being intrinsically not able to be treated as workmen since in the event of they being treated so, the provisions of Chap. V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act would not be workable in relation to them. It is the argument that since their remuneration is not fixed and is variable, they cannot be paid any determined amount as is required under S. 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, in the event of their retrenchment. We do not think that this argument hails the conclusion of their being treated as workmen since it is by now well settled that even job-rated and piece-rated workers can be workmen as was pointed out in S.I.T. house case (vide supra), and some other cases. On conspectus of the consideration, we hence reach the conclusion that the deposit collectors are workmen of the respective banks though they are not, and also cannot claim to be regular employees. In view of the conclusion it necessarily follows that the scheme evolved by the Tribunal in Para.69 of the award for absorption of the deposit collectors below the age of 45 years as on October 3, 1980, has to go. But the award also directed the deposit collectors above the age of 45 years and those who are unwilling to be absorbed as regular employees to be paid full back wages of Rs.750/- per month linked with minimum deposit of Rs.7,500/- per month plus the incentive remuneration at 2 percent for collection of over and above Rs.7,500/-. Besides, such non-absorbed deposit collectors were also made entitled to conveyance allowance of Rs.50/- per month for deposits of less than 10,000/- and Rs.100 per month for deposits of more than 10,000 upto or above Rs. 30,000 per month. Besides, they were also entitled to gratuity of 15 days commission for each year of service renderd."

It is further observed that "Now that we find that all deposit collectors are only workmen and non

can be absorbed as regular employees all of them have to be treated as only one category. We would hence uphold and apply the decision of the Tribunal of payment of full back-wages and incentive commission as well as conveyance allowance and gratuity to the deposit collectors as workmen. The award stands modified accordingly".

11. I have already pointed out the contentions of both the parties in this reference. According to the First-Party-Bank, the Second-Party-Workman was appointed for specific period mentioned in the contract of employment entered into between the parties, every year, as such, as per the terms of contract termination has been effected. In my opinion, the First-Party-Bank cannot take a stand in its defense in view of provisions of Section-2 (oo) (bb) of the I.D. Act, for the contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein, for the simple reason that Section-2(oo) (bb) has been brought in the Statute w.e.f. 18-8-1984 and appointment of the Second-Party-Workman has been made by the First-Party-Bank from 9-10-1978, as such, according to me defence under Section-2(oo) (bb) is not available to the First-Party-Bank. The First-Party-Bank itself has admitted in the written-statement at Exh. C-6, that the Second-Party-Workman was working with the First-Party-Bank during the period from 9-10-1978 to 28-4-2000, thus, taking into consideration this admission of the First-Party-Bank in the written statement, I have no hesitation to hold that the Second-Party-Workman was in the employment with the First-Party-Bank continuously and it was obligatory on the part of the First-Party-Bank to follow mandatory provisions of Section-25(F) of I.D. Act., at the time of termination of services of the Second-Party-Workman. the discontinuation/termination letter issued by the First-Party-Bank dated 28-4-2000 at Sr. No. 3 with list Exh. U-6 reads as under :

"Ref. No. Kop/DDS/ 28-4-2000	Dena Bank Shahupuri Branch, 357, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
---------------------------------	--

Shri Narendra M. Shah
Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

Dear Sir,

Ref. : Daily Deposit Scheme

With reference to above we deserve to inform you that our higher Authority, as a policy matter has Discontinued our Daily Deposit Scheme with an immediate effect. It has been informed by them vide letter No. RO/PER/EBR/5807 dt. 24-4-2000.

You are instructed not to accept any deposit money under Daily Deposit Scheme with an immediate effect.

Your contract with us for collection of money under Daily Deposit Scheme is discontinued with immediate effect.

This is for your information.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully
For Dena Bank Kolhapur.

Received under protest.

Sd/-

3-5-2000

Sd/-

Branch Manager

12. After perusal of the aforesaid letter, it is clear to me that the First-Party-Bank has not given just and proper reasons for the termination of the services of the Second-Party-Workman. The First-Party-Bank in the aforesaid letter contended that as per the decision of higher authorities, as a policy matter the First-Party-Bank has discontinued daily deposit scheme. In my opinion, before effecting the termination of the services of Second-Party-Workman or before discontinuing the contract between above named parties, it was obligatory on the part of the First-Party-Bank to follow the principles of natural justice, atleast it was necessary to the First-Party-Bank to give show cause notice to the Second-Party-Workman, before effecting the termination of the contract and that has not been done by the First-Party-Bank. Secondly, as per the mandatory provisions of Section-25(F) of I.D. Act, it was obligatory on the part of the First-Party-Bank to give retrenchment compensation and to give one month's notice or notice pay in lieu of notice to the Second-Party-Workman, before effecting the termination, that has not been done. The First-Party-Bank has filed Affidavit of Shri S.Y. Vidhate at Exh. C-11, in which it is contended in the affidavit that daily deposit scheme is in force only in J.B. Aurangabad Branch of Pune Region and in all other branches of Dena Bank daily deposit scheme is discontinued. If this affidavit-evidence is taken into consideration, I have not hesitated to hold that the First-Party-Bank has also violated the principles of 'last come, first go', while terminating the services of the Second-Party-Workman, as the Second-Party-Workman was appointed in the year 1978. Thus, for all these reasons the Second-Party-Workman has proved that the First-Party-Bank terminated/discontinued his services illegally, wrongfully and in violation of provisions of Section-25(F) & (G) of the I.D. Act and also with undue haste, as such, the termination of services of Second-Party-Workman is not legal and justified, hence, I answer issue No. 2 in the negative.

13. In view of my findings on issue No. 2 in the negative as above, as a normal rule, the Second-Party-Workman is entitled for the relief of reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages. However, now it is well settled position of law that whenever, back wages to be awarded, it was obligatory on the part of Second-Party-Workman to step in witness box and disclose before the court that what efforts he has made to minimize the loss suffered by him, because of the termination. It is for the Second-Party-Workman to disclose before the Court

whether he is gainfully employed or not and thereafter, burden will be shifted on the First-Party-Bank to prove that the Second-Party-Workman is gainfully employed. As the Second-Party-Workman has not entered in the witness box, and discharged his burden about discloser of the gainful employment, as such, as a matter of right the Second-Party-Workman cannot claim full back wages from the First-Party-Bank.

14. The Advocate for the Second-Party-Workman submitted that as the Second-Party-Workman is reaching the age of superannuation w.e.f. 31-3-2006, as such, he may be given all legal dues, including full back wages, till the date of superannuation i.e. 31-3-2006, instead of granting reinstatement in service and in this respect Advocate for Second-Party-Workman submitted that the Second-Party-Workman has already put on record at Exh. U-7 the calculations of amount to which he is entitled from the First-Party-Bank till 31-3-2006 and again the Advocate for Second-Party-Workman submitted that the said calculations are based on award passed by the Tribunal and as per the decision of Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court reported in 1997 (3) LLN Page 111 (supra). To this, the advocate for the First-Party-Bank has strongly objected and submitted that as per the decision of Tribunal and as per the decision of Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court, an amount of Rs. 24,133/- is already been paid to Second-Party-Workman and the claim made by the Second-Party-Workman vide Exh. U-7 is exorbitant and also illegal and that cannot be granted. The First-Party-Bank vide say Exh. C-14 strongly objected the application at Exh. U-7 and calculations made therein. According to the Advocate for the First-Party-Bank the award terms has been modified by the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court, nowhere indicated effective date of implementation, hence, date of order passed by the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court ought to have been taken as date for the calculations for the legal dues and that has been paid to the Second-Party-Workman.

15. As this Tribunal has declared the termination of the services of the Second-Party-Workman is not legal and justified, as such the Second-Party-Workman is entitled for the reliefs. However, taking into consideration the aspects that the First-Party-Bank has effected termination of services of the Second-Party-Workman illegally, the Second-Party-Workman is reaching age of superannuation w.e.f. 31-3-2006 and the claim made by the Second-Party-Workman in lieu of reinstatement vide Exh. U-7 and taking into consideration about the demand of legal dues of gratuity cannot be computed and adjudicated in the present reference, as the gratuity has to be claimed under the Gratuity Act as the Gratuity Act is a complete code itself, taking into consideration that First-Party-Bank has already paid to the Second-Party-Workman an amount of Rs. 24,133/- and taking into consideration the service of the Second-Party-Workman terminated by the First-Party-Bank w.e.f. 3-5-2000 from the date of receipt of termination order by the Second-

Party-Workman, the date of termination, date of supernnuation of the Second-Party-Workman and the date of decision of this reference, there is very short period and hence, in my opinion grant reinstatement in this matter is not just and proper. As such, considering all these aspects, in my opinion an amount of Rs. 50,000/- lumsum compensation it has of reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages is just and proper relied in this matter. I make it clear that this amount of Rs. 50,000/- is excluding the amount of gratuity and amount i.e. Rs. 24,133/- already paid to the Second-Party-Workman, by the First-Party-Bank. The First-Party-Bank is under obligation to make payment of amount of gratuity to the Second-Party-Workman as per law. Thus, having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, this is just and proper relief in this matter to which the Second-Party-Workman is entitled from the First-Party-Bank, hence, I answer issue No. 3 accordingly.

16. In view of my findings on issues No. 3, as above, I hold that reference is liable to be party allowed and accordingly, I proceed to pass following award:

AWARD

- (i) The Reference (IT) No. 11/2001 is partly allowed.
- (ii) It is hereby declared that action of the Dena Bank, Kolhapur in terminating/discontinuing services of Shri N.M. Shah—Daily deposit collector w.e.f. 3-5-2000 is not legal and justified.
- (iii) The First-Party-Dena Bank is directed to pay Rs. 50,000/- as lumsum compensation to the Second-Party-Workman viz Shri N.M. Shah in lieu of reinstatement in service with continuity and back wages.
- (iv) No order as to costs.
- (v) Award accordingly.
- (vi) Copy of this Award be sent to appropriate Government for further action.

Kolhapur

Date: 15-11-2005 M.G. CHOUDHARY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 268. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वैस्टर्न इण्डिया शिप्यार्ड लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण नं.-2 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-36011/13/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O. 268. — In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.8/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western India Shipyard Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2005.

[No. L-36011/13/2002-IR(B-II)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT MUMBAI

B.I. Kazi, Presiding Officer

PRESENT

REFERENCE No. CGIT-2/8 of 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WESTERN INDIA SHIPYARD LIMITED, GOA

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

(Represented by Goa Trade and Commercial Workers Union)

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Shri R.N. Shah, Advocate

FOR THE WORKMAN : Mr. Suhaas Naik, Advocate

Mumbai, dated the, 7th November 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its order No. L-36011/13/2002-IR(B-II) dated 13-01-2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the Charter of Demands contained in the letter dated 22-10-2001 (Annexure) by The Goa Trade and Commercial Workers’ Union against the management of Western India Shipyard Limited, Goa is justified? If so, what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. On receipt of the order of Reference from the Government, notices were issued to the Management and the Union (Ex. 2). Union filed Statement of Claim (Ex. 5). Management filed its Written Statement (Ex. 17). Union also filed Rejoinder (Ex. 18). Issues were framed (Ex. 19). The matter was thereafter adjourned for evidence from time

to time. Today both the parties remained present. Union filed application for passing an Award in terms of the settlement (Ex. 31) dated 05-04-2004 for which Management has no objection. In view of the above, the Reference needs to be disposed of. Therefore, following order is passed.

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of as settled in terms of settlement vide Ex. 31.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

Memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) read with section 18(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa on 5-4-2004 between the management of M/s. Western India Shipyard Limited (WISL) and Goa Trade and Commercial Workers Union (AITUC), Goa, over their charter of demands served on the management by the union. File No. VA-6(19)/03-04 Dated 5th April, 2004.

NAME OF THE PARTIES

Representing the Management	Representing the Union
1. Mr. Anil Kumar (DGM—Pers & HR)	1. Mr. Christopher Fonseca (President)
2. Mr. Manish Singh (Exe. Asst. to MD)	2. Mr. Suhas Naik (Secretaray)
3. Mr. Subodh K. Gautam (DM—Pers & IR)	3. Mr. Prakash Naik (Local Committee)
	4. Mr. Edward D' Cruz (Local Committee)
	5. Mr. Alex PacheCo (Local Committee)
	6. Mr. Damu Popkar (Local Committee)
	7. Mr. Mario Fernandes (Local Committee)
	8. Mr. Salim Sayed (Local Committee)

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The President, Goa Trade and Commercial Workers Union, Goa (hereinafter referred to as the Union) vide his representation under reference No. 1, I WISL Canteen Rest Room/2004 dated 11-3-2004 has raised certain demands against the Management of M/s. Western India Shipyard Ltd., Goa (hereinafter referred to as the Management) and stated that the workmen of the Management are put to great hardship because of non-redressal of their grievances by the management. Discussions were held with both the parties on various dates. The Union also threatened to resort to direct action in case of any delay in resolving the issues. Accordingly, the matter was seized in conciliation and during the course of conciliation proceedings were held on 5-4-2004 after protracted and prolonged discussions and deliberations and as a result of the persuasion made by

the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vaso-Da-Gama, Goa, both the parties agreed to resolve the issue amicably and arrived at Memorandum of Settlement signed between the parties before the ALC(C), Vasco, on 5-4-2004 on the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. It is agreed that w.e.f. 01st April, 2004 each workmen on the permanent rolls of the company on 1st April, 2004 shall be paid a total increase in wages amounting to Rs. 2500/- per month which shall be distributed among various heads in the existing wage structure as under :—

Basic Pay	25.00%
DA (incl. VDA & FDA)	31.67%
HRA	06.25%
DTA	10.00%
Conveyance Allowance	15.00%
Washing Allowance	10.00%
LTA	02.08%

The above percentage excluding Basic and DA, HRA & LTA are indicative and marginal variation in percentage of Conveyance Allowance and/or Washing Allowance, if required, shall be made to ensure that each workmen gets total benefit of not less than Rs. 2500 per month as on 1-04-2004.

2. In accordance with para 2 above the wage structure shall be revised w.e.f. 1-04-2004 as detailed hereafter.

3. Pay scales :

It is agreed between the parties that the pay scale shall be revised w.e.f 01st April 2004. The existing and Corresponding Revised scales of pay are at Annexure -1.

4. Dearness allowance (DA) :

It is agreed between the parties that the existing Fixed Dearness Allowance (FDA) shall be replaced by a revised Dearness Allowance (DA) consisting of Fixed Dearness Allowance (FDA) & Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA).

- (a) **Fixed Dearness Allowance (FDA) :** All the workmen shall be paid a FDA of Rs. 1771.75/- (Rs. 1150 + 621.75) per month.
- (b) **Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) :** It is agreed between the parties that VDA shall be paid on the basis of Average All India Consumer Price Index (AAICPI) (1960 = 100) beyond the Base index of 2400. w.e.f. 01st April, 2004 the VDA shall be computed and paid as under :—
 - (i) The VDA shall be paid for every point of rise and fall in AAICPI (1960—100) over Base 2400 points @ Rs. 2 per point.

(ii) The quarterly index of AAICPI shall be calculated as under :—

Month of Reckoning	Months of payable
Oct. Nov. Dec (Previous Year)	April May June
Jan, Feb, Mar	July, August, September
April, May, June	October, November December
July, Aug, Sept	January, February, March (Following year)

5. Fitment formula/Annual Increment:— It is agreed between the Union and the Management that the fitment formula should be as under:

(i) **The Basic Pay** of all the permanent workmen on the rolls of the Management as on 01st April 2004 shall be fitted in the corresponding revised scales of pay after adding an amount of Rs.625 (i.e.25% of Rs.2500-) to the existing Basic pay and fitted at the corresponding equivalent stage in the revised scale of pay and in case no such stage is available the pay shall be fitted at the next higher stage in the corresponding revised scale of a pay, Examples of the Fitment are at Annexure-II.

(ii) In case the basic pay after adding an amount of Rs. 625- as above exceeds the maximum in the revised scale, the amount in excess of the maximum of the scale shall be paid as Personal Pay. This Personal Pay shall be treated as Basic Pay for all purposes.

(iii) A workmen who subsequently reaches maximum of the scale will be granted Personal Pay equivalent to the last drawn increment from the date he/she is eligible for his next normal increment.

(iv) Workmen shall be granted Annual increments on 1st of April every year.

6. House Rent Allowance:

It is agreed between the Union and the Management that the HRA shall be paid at the rate of 25% of the revised Basic salary w.e.f.01st April 2004.

7. Conveyance Reimbursement: It is agreed between the Union and Management that w.e.f. 1-04-2004 every workmen shall be paid the Conveyance reimbursement at the following rates :

Grade	Pre-revised	Revised
(i) Unskilled	Rs. 300	Rs. 675
(ii) Semiskilled	Rs. 350	Rs. 725
(iii) Skilled GR-I	Rs. 400	Rs. 775
GR-II	Rs. 400	Rs. 775
(iv) Highly Skilled	Rs. 425	Rs. 800
(v) Leadhand	Rs. 450	Rs. 825

8. Domiciliary Treatment Allowance (DTA): It is agreed between the Union and Management that w.e.f. 1-04-2004 the DTA shall be revised and paid at the following rate:

Grade	Pre-revised	Revised
(i) Unskilled	Rs. 400	Rs. 650
(ii) Semiskilled	Rs. 425	Rs. 675
(iii) Skilled GR-I GR-II	Rs. 445 Rs. 445	Rs. 695 Rs. 695
(iv) Highly Skilled	Rs. 455	Rs. 705
(v) Leadhand	Rs. 460	Rs. 710

9. Washing Allowance: It is agreed between the Union and Management that the existing system of supplying soap shall be discontinued and the amount of Rs.15 being paid in lieu of supply of soap shall be merged with the Washing Allowance. It is agreed that w.e.f. 1-04-2004 Washing Allowance shall be revised and paid as under:

Scale of Pay	Pre-revised	Revised
(i) Unskilled	Rs. 375	Rs. 625
(ii) Semiskilled	Rs. 415	Rs. 665
(iii) Skilled GR-I GR-II	Rs. 440 Rs. 440	Rs. 690 Rs. 690
(iv) Highly Skilled	Rs. 445	RS. 695
(v) Leadhand	Rs. 485	Rs. 735

With effect from 1-04-2004 the workman shall not be entitled for soap or cash in lieu of soap as the same has been merged in the revised structure with Washing Allowance as stated herebefore.

10. Leave Travel Allowance (LTA): It is agreed between the Union and Management that LTA equivalent to one month's basic pay per annum shall continue to be paid to the workmen as per the existing practice & rules and instructions.

The Salient features of the scheme are inter -alia as under:

(i) In order to avail LTA the workmen must avail minimum 4 (four) days of Earned Leave during the calendar year.

(ii) For claiming reimbursement he must submit proof having performed the journey.

11. Promotions:

(i) The minimum eligibility criteria for promotion to the next higher grade shall be 3 years in the existing grade. However in exceptional cases where the workmen performance has been outstanding, the above eligibility criteria may be relaxed by the departmental Promotion Committee. (DPC)

(ii) All the promotions shall be on the basis of Merit cum Seniority.

(iii) Any workmen whose performance has not been found satisfactory and has been rated as poor or average will be replaced by another suitable person after giving him adequate and fair opportunity to improve his performance and due notice.

12. Period Settlement:

It is agreed between the Union and Management that the period of settlement shall be for Four years i.e. from 01-10-2001 to 30-09-2005.

13. Production Incentive:

(i) It is agreed between the Union and Management that keeping in view the improved performance of the Management in the past every permanent workmen on the permanent rolls of the Management as on 01st April 2004 will be paid as separate, one time production incentive limited to the period 1-10-2001 to 31-03-2004 as follows:

Period	Amount
(a) 1-10-2001 to 31-3-2003	Rs. 2000 p.m. per workmen
(b) 1-04-2003 to 31-03-2004	Rs. 2500-pm. per workmen

(ii) It is agreed between the Union and Management that the arrears of above Production Incentive shall be paid in 12(twelve) monthly equal installments from the month of April 2004. The amount of Rs. 1500-per month already paid as *ad-hoc* for the period from 01-04-2003 to 31-03-2004 to the workmen shall be adjusted and deducted from the amount of arrears of Production Incentive.

14. Protective Gear:

It is agreed that the existing system of supply of protective gears viz. boiler suit safety shoes, raincoats, helmets, etc. shall continue.

15. Over Time:

(a) The Management representative informed that the rate of over time wages has already been revised and the workmen are entitled to over time wages at double the rate of ordinary rate of wages i.e. (BASIC FDA & VDA PP) for working beyond scheduled hours of work.

(b) It is agreed that as and when required the workmen shall work on overtime for which overtime wages (BASIC+FDA&VDA+PP) shall be paid by the Management.

(c) It is agreed that on holidays or days of strike, work stoppages essential services shall be maintained and the required workmen in essential services departments viz. (Fire & Safety, Maintenance, Electrical, Ship Services, Shipwright etc) shall perform duties on such days.

(d) It is agreed that the pay slip being issued to the workmen should *inter-alia* contain details of overtime

worked during the previous month, P.F A/c no. & details of deduction etc.

16. Death Benefit:

(i) The Management informed that the benefit under the Death Benefit Scheme have already been revised upward for all the workmen.

(ii) Under the scheme following benefits are granted to the workmen :

(a) In case of death of workman, an amount of Rs. 75,000/- shall be paid to the next of kin of the deceased workman.

(b) The management shall try to provide job to the next of kin of the workmen who dies in an accident arising out of and in the course of employment.

17. Leave & Holidays:

The management informed that the number of days of Casual Leave (CL) and Sick Leave (SL) has already been revised with effect from 1-1-2004 as under:

(i) **Casual Leave**— 10 days per annum

(ii) **Sick Leave**— 10 days per annum and can be accumulated upto maximum of 40 days.

(iii) **Earned Leave**— 25 days per annum and can be accumulated upto maximum of 100 days.

18. Date of Payment:

The wages to the workmen shall be paid by some of following month. However, there may be delay of few days due to shortage of funds.

19. General:

1. Industrial Relations:

(a) It is agreed that in order to promote harmonious Industrial Relations the Workmen shall not resort to direct action and all the differences and disputes shall be settled through bilateral discussions and dialogue.

(b) It is agreed that the workmen shall fully cooperate in the constitution of statutory committees required under the different statutes viz. Works Committee, Canteen Committee Safety Committee, etc. and they will fully participate in the discussion, with the prime objective of improvement in Safety standards, welfare measures, production productivity and improvement in quality of work life.

(c) It is agreed that Union and Workmen shall not resort to strike, go slow tactics or any other form of agitation during the currency of this settlement on the issues covered under this settlement save as per clause 19(iv) of this settlement.

(d) It is agreed that the workmen shall make every effort to reduce absenteeism and strictly follow the procedure for sanction of leave.

(e) It is agreed to cooperate and maintain discipline at all levels it is further agreed that to improve the delivery schedules of the Vessels be improved by contributing maximum towards production and productivity.

(f) **Industrial Relation Cell:** It is agreed that an Industrial Relation Cell shall be constituted to oversee the different welfare facilities within the yard and organise different recreational programmes for the workmen and their family members. In IR Cell two workmen will be nominated every month by rotation from different departments. The locker room, rest room and toilets shall be adequately equipped and maintained by the Management. The Industrial Relation Cell shall comprise of two workmen to be nominated from the different departments every month and one official of the Management. The nomination shall be made by the Managing Director.

The IR Cell shall be responsible for:

- (i) Day to day activity of the canteen, upkeep and cleanliness of the locker room, rest room, washing places, all the toilets, urinals, bathing facility of the workmen of the yard.
- (ii) Grievance of the workmen to be taken up with the appropriate authorities and settlement of the same.
- (iii) Issuance of safety gears.
- (iv) This committee shall participate as special invitee in all the committees constituted for safety, welfare etc.
- (v) The IR Cell shall work in coordination with the Personnel department and the officer looking after the IR shall be overall incharge of the cell.

(II) Production & Productivity:

(a) It is agreed that both Management and Workmen shall strive and work to achieve high level of efficiency and performance and improve production, productivity and profitability by effective handling of resources, reducing wastage, improving quality and minimising cost. It is agreed that the workmen shall put in their best to improve the present productivity level.

(b) It is agreed that in order to achieve optimum utilisation of resources and career plan and career growth of workmen, they can be re-deployed and redistributed as per their qualifications, experience and skills whenever required without adversely affecting their pay, Scale of pay & other service condition. It is agreed that the Management shall provide adequate training to the workmen in order to improve the quality of their skills, keeping in view the modernisation and technological changes and challenges.

(III) All the demands mentioned in the Charter of Demand dated 22-10-2001 including revised/additional demands not covered in this settlement will be treated as having been settled conclusively. The Union agreed to withdraw case no. CGIT 2/8 of 2002, pending before Central Government Industrial Tribunal-2, Mumbai within two months of signing of this settlement.

(IV) It is agreed that if any conflicts of interest arise out of the interpretation or implementation of this settlement, those shall be resolved by peaceful and legitimate means, by mutual discussion and/or through the machinery provided by law.

(V) Facilities, benefits, privileges and other conditions of services which are presently enjoyed by the workmen and including duties and responsibilities, hitherto performed and which are not specifically altered, amended or substituted, by this settlement, shall remain unchanged.

(VI) The Management and the Union agreed to file the implementation report before Assistant Labour Commissioner- Central on or before 16th May, 2004.

It is mutually agreed that neither the concerned workmen either directly or through any Union will raise any dispute before any Authority or non-statutory forum nor any dispute will be raised in respect of this Settlement.

The parties will submit their implementation Report to this Office on or before 31-10-2004 failing which the settlement will be treated as implemented.

Name of the Parties

Representing the Management		Representing the Union	
Name	Signature	Name	Signature
1. Anil Kumar- DGM-Pers	Sd/- Illegible	Christopher Fonseca	Sd/- Illegible
2. Manish Singh Ex. Asstt. to MD	Sd/- Illegible	Suhaas Naik	Sd/- Illegible
3. Subodh Gautam Dy. Manager	Sd/- Illegible	Prakash V. Nai	
4.		Maato Farnades	Sd/- Illegible
5.		Edward D'auz	Sd/- Illegible
6.		Salim Sayed	Sd/- Illegible
7.		Alex Pachno	Sd/- Illegible
8.		Dann Lpopim	Sd/- Illegible
9.			
10.			
11.			
Date: 05-04-2004		(PANKAJ DUBEY)	
Date: 05-04-2004		Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)	
		Vasco da gamma, Goa.	

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

AWARD

का. आ.269. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकारण कोशीकोड II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/01) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/269/98-आई आर (बी-II)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O. 269. — In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Kozhikode, II (4/01) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2005.

[No. L-12012/269/98-IR (B-II)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHIKODE,
KERALA STATE

Dated 2nd day of November, 2005

THIS THE PRESENT :

Shri K. Balasubramanian, B. Com., LL.B., Presiding Officer

I.D. (C) No. 4/01

Between :—

The Regional Manager,
Regional Office,
Canara Bank,
Calicut-4

.....Management

AND

Sh. T.E. Augusty,
S/o. Sh. Ignatious,
Thekkaiathakkal House,
Ambukuthy Maidanam,
Mananthavady,
Wayanad-670 645.

.....Workman

REPRESENTATIONS :

Sri P.M. Padmanabhan, Advocate,
Calicut

For Management

Sri P.S. Murali, Advocate,
Calicut

.....For Workman.

The worker involved in the dispute was engaged as a deposit collection agent in the Mananthavadi branch of the management bank. Allegedly on the basis of certain allegations of mis-appropriation and misplacement of funds collected from the depositors and after conducting an internal investigation the services of the worker was terminated by invoking the relevant clause in the service agreement. Aggrieved, the present dispute was raised by the worker and was eventually referred to this Court by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour by an Order No. L-12012/269/98-IR (B-II) dated 30-8-2001 to adjudicate the justifiability or otherwise of the action of management.

2. The case of the worker is that he joined the service of the management on 5-12-1983. He was authorised by the Bank to canvass and collect Nityanidhi deposits. He was discharging duties promptly, honestly and diligently. While so, on 16-8-1997 management terminated the services of the worker without issuing any show cause notice or calling explanation or conducting any enquiry. The action of the management is unmotivated, illegal and an act of victimisation. The relevant clause in the service agreement which was invoked by the management to terminate the service of the worker is arbitrary, oppressive and unsustainable. The Supreme Court has also held that the deposit collection agents are the workmen of the bank. Under these circumstances worker prays for reinstatement in service with backwages and continuity in service.

3. The management disputes the very employer-employee relationship. According to them the worker involved in the dispute is not a workman under the management. He was only engaged under a contract of agency. The deposit collectors have been bestowed with the status of the workman for some restricted purposes. In terms of the agreement NNND agents are required to remit their previous day's collection in the bank on the very next working day. The worker failed to strictly comply with the stipulations and promptly deposit the amounts so collected. Meanwhile, several complaints were received from the customers noticing discrepancies in the balance in their accounts and non-accounting of deposits. The complaints were got investigated through a Senior Officer of the bank. It was revealed that the worker was in the habit of misappropriating money by changing the dates in the collection slips and receipts and by taking collection without issuing proper vouchers. As the very conduct of the worker badly affected the image of the bank, his services were terminated by invoking clause 10 of the agency agreement. The action is not tainted on any grounds. There is also no arbitrariness or illegality in the relevant clause under the service agreement. The action of the management is legal and valid. The worker is not also

liable to be absorbed in service as he has abused the trust and confidence reposed on him by the bank. The reference is also bad as has been done on the strength of a subsequent decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court which has no retrospective operation. Evidence consists of the oral evidence of MWs 1 to 3 and documentary evidence Exts. M1 to M 9, M9(a) and Exts. W1 to marked.

4. The points that arise for determination are :—

- (1) Whether the reference is bad as contended?
- (2) Whether the worker involved in the dispute is a workman of the management?
- (3) Whether the charges against the worker stands proved by evidence?
- (4) Whether the impugned punishment of termination of the workman from service is proportionate to the misdemeanour committed? If not, further reliefs liable to be granted?
- (5) **Point No. 1** :—This issue was already answered as per Preliminary Order in M.P. 34/04.
- (6) **Point No. 2** :— This point was also considered as a preliminary point and found that the worker involved in the dispute is a worker of the management within S.2 (s) of the Act as per order dated 29-6-2005.
- (7) **Point No. 3** :— The impugned action against the worker was initiated by the management for violation of clause 10(v) of Ext. M1 agency agreement on the allegation that the worker misappropriated or misplaced the amounts collected from the depositors. This was done on the basis of two written complaints and oral complaints of certain customers after conducting an internal investigation and without conducting any domestic enquiry or framing charges. So the management was granted an opportunity to substantiate the charges and accordingly evidence was taken. MWs 1 to 3 are the witnesses examined of the management to prove their case. Worker did not adduce any further evidence.

8. MW1 is the then Manager of the Mananthavadi branch of the management bank where the worker was working as an agent. MW1 stated in evidence that several complaints of commission of malpractice and misappropriation of funds by making fictitious entries in the Bank books were received against the worker, that on finding some irregularities he forwarded Ext. M4 report to the Deputy General Manager and thereafter he recommended for an investigation. Accordingly an internal investigation was conducted by MW3 and on the basis of the report the service of the

worker was terminated. Ext. M2 series are duplicates and Ext. M3 series are the originals allegedly issued by the parties suspecting commission of fraud from the side of the worker. The witness also deposed about the procedure of deposits of previous day's collection in the Bank by the NNND agents. MW2, another officer of the same branch also give evidence in the same line. MW3, as already stated is the officer who conducted the internal investigation into the allegations against the worker. This witness stated about the details of investigation conducted. According to him on the materials, he found out some irregularities and discrepancies in the work and conduct of the worker and lapses on the part of the Bank Supervisors.

9. Though the management made special reference about two written complaints of customers and oral complaints of some others, none of them were examined nor the letters properly proved in evidence. It could be seen from the evidence that complaints were made only an entertaining some suspicion over the conduct of the worker. Even according to MW1, management has not verified the total amounts remitted by the complaints. The worker was not the custodian of Ext. M7 collection issue book, verified and initialled in due course by the Superior Officers could also further be seen from his evidence. The witness was also not able to identify the person responsible for making the so-called corrections in the receipts and further admitted that he is not in a position to speak the full details of all the allegations levelled against the worker. MW2 admitted that he has no direct knowledge about the author of the entire entries made in Ext. M7 and that he had not occasion to note any irregularities in the work and conduct of the worker during his tenure. MW3 conceded that the fact finding enquiry was made without hearing the worker. The impugned action was taken without issuing any show cause notice to the worker, framing any charge-sheet or even conducting any domestic enquiry after hearing the worker. The fact finding investigation report has no legal sanction and the entire proceedings are vitiated on account of non-adherence to the principles of natural justice. Shortly, the management has not succeeded in proving the charge of mis-conduct against the worker by adducing cogent and satisfactory evidence.

10. The learned counsel for the management vehemently contended that the main question involved is whether the worker being an agent working on contract basis is entitled to any enquiry or not.

11. Service conditions of the worker are governed by the stipulations in Ext.P1 agreement. Clause 10 (b) of Ext. M1 service agreement enables the bank to terminate the agency in its absolute discretion without any prior notice at any time, without assigning any reason whatsoever. It further provides that the worker shall not

be entitled to question such termination in any manner. But such a power could only be construed as an arbitrary power conferred with the management which has no legal sanction as is violative of principles of natural justice. The Hon'ble Apex Court has also approved deposits collectors of Bank as workmen u/s 2 (s) of I.D. Act at least to a limited extent could be seen from the decision reported in 2001 LJ (SC) page 1045 in the case of Indian Bank Association and workmen of Syndicate Bank and others. The management has also no case that the bank had any control over the workman much less any evidence adduced in that line. so being a workman, the argument may not hold goods.

12. Once the action of the management is found illegal and capricious, normally the worker is entitled for reinstatement in service. But as observed in the decision discussed Supra persons who are engaged on the basis of individual contracts to work on commission basis cannot be equated with regular employees doing similar works. There is also no evidence to show that the workman was selected after undergoing any prescribed made or so holding any substantive post. The workman is also out of agency for a considerable long period. He has not led any satisfactory evidence regarding the quantum of commission received. Equally there is not evidence regarding the profitable alternate engagement or employment of the worker during the period. Having regard to all these, length of service, nature of employment, loss of future employment prospects and other relevant special circumstances, I hold that interest of justice could be adequately met by ordering payment of compensation in lieu of reinstatement.

13. In the result, an award is passed setting aside the impugned action of the management in terminating the worker from service. The management is directed to pay Rs. 50,000/- as compensation to the worker within 30 days of pronouncement of award lest the amount will carry interest at 6% per annum from the date of pronouncement of award.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed be her, revised, corrected and passed by me on the 2nd day of November, 2005.

K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witnesses examined from the side of the Workman :—

Nil

Witnesses examined from the side of the Management :—

MW1... B. Krishnan Nair.

MW2... A. Gopalan.

MW3... Ratnakaran.

Document marked from the side of the Workman :—

Ext. W1 .. Letter sent by the Senior Manager of Canara Bank, Mananthavadi to the worker T.E. Augusty dt. 9-2-98.

Documents marked from the side of the Management :—

Ext. M1 .. Agreement in between Canara Bank and the worker T.E. Augusty and P. Joseph dt. 5-12-1983.

Ext. M2 .. collection slip issued by the Management Bank. dt. 7-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (1) -do- dt. 20-7-1997.

Ext. M2 (2) -do- dt. 27-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (3) -do- dt. 28-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (4) -do- dt. 7-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (5) -do- dt. 20-7-1997.

Ext. M2 (6) -do- dt. 20-7-1997.

Ext. M2 (7) -do- dt. 24-7-1997.

Ext. M2 (8) -do- dt. 20-1-1996.

Ext. M2 (9) -do- dt. 20-1-1996.

Ext. M2 (10) -do- dt. 20-7-1997.

Ext. M2 (11) -do- dt. 15-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (12) -do- dt. 27-5-1997.

Ext. M2 (13) ... collection slip issued by the Management Bank dt. 21-3-1997.

Ext. M2 (14) -do- dt. 8-2-1997.

Ext. M2 (15) -do- dt. 29-4-1997.

Ext. M2 (16) -do- dt. 20-5-1997.

Ext. M2 (17) -do- dt. 6-5-1997.

Ext. M2 (18) -do- dt. 21-3-1997

Ext. M3 -do- dt. 29-6-1997.

Ext. M3 (1) -do- dt. 11-6-1997.

Ext. M3 (2) -do- dt. 21-6-1997.

Ext. M3 (3) -do- dt. 30-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (4) -do- dt. 20-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (5) -do- dt. 17-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (6) -do- dt. 23-6-1997.

Ext. M3 (7) -do- dt. 20-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (8) -do- dt. 31-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (9) -do- dt. 29-5-1997.

Ext. M3 (10) Collection slip issued by the management Bank dt. 28-4-1997.

Ext. M3 (11) -do- dt. 8-4-1997.

Ext. M3 (12) -do- dt. 8-4-1997.

Ext. M3 (13) -do- dt. 8-4-1997.

Ext. M3 (14) -do- dt. 23-6-1997.

Ext. M3 (15) -do- dt. 25-4-1997.

Ext. M4 .. Letter sent by the Senior Manager of Canara Bank, Head Office Bangalore to the Dy. General Manager, Canara Bank Circle Office, Thiruvananthapuram dt. 18-8-97.

Ext. M5 .. NNND Monthly Collection Register of Canara Bank Head Office, Bangalore from October 1995 to August 1997.

Ext. M6 .. -do- from April 1997 to August 1997.

Ext. M7 .. NNND collection slip Books issued Register of Canara Bank.

Ext. M8 .. Lr. issued to M.C. Ratnakaran, Officer, Canara Bank, Chalappuram by Senior Manager, Canara Bank, Regional Office Calicut with copy to MI P&D section Circle Office TVM. DT. 19-9-97.

Ext. M9 .. Lr. sent by M.C. Ratnakaran, Officer of Canara Bank to Asst.

Ext. M9 (a) Annexure to the Report submitted by M.C. Ratnakaran, Officer, Canara Bank, Chalappuram dt. 19-9-1997 of NNND agent T.E. Augusty.

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ.270. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का. 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भारत पैट्रोलियम कं. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 49/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-120040/67/95-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2005

S.O.270. — In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 49/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court Jaipur now as shown in the Annexure in

the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2005.

[No. L-120040/67/95-IR(C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

CASE NO. CGIT - 49/2005.

Reference No. L-120040/67/95-IR(C-I)

Sh. Rajulal Sharma,
S/o Late Sh. R.B. Sharma,
C/o Sh. M.F. Baig, Advocate,
Rasta Boraj Thakur Ka, Namak Ki Mandi,
Kishanpol Bazar, Jaipur Applicant

Versus

1. The Senior Manager,
M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,
22 Godam,
Jaipur. Non-applicant

PRESENT :

Presiding Officer	Sh. R.C. Sharma
For the applicant	: None.
For the non-applicant:	Sh. Alok Fatehpuria
Date of award	: 21-11-2005.

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers referred under Clause D of sub-section 1 to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (for short, 'the Act') has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, which runs as under :—

“ Whether the action of the management of BPCL Jaipur in terminating the services of Sh. Rajulal Sharma, daily rated worker, w.e.f. 22-9-1993 is just, fair & legal ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ? ”

2. The workman in his claim statement has pleaded that he was employed as a 4th class on 4-3-1993 by the non-applicant, who was performing the duties similar to that of the 4th Class and continuously worked till 22-9-1993, on which date his service was terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. He has further averred that the non-applicant has also acted in contravention of Section 25-G of the Act while terminating his service and subsequent to his termination the fresh hands have been recruited by him. He has urged that his termination order be declared illegal and

unjustified and he be reinstated in the service with all consequential benefits.

3. Resisting the claim, the non-applicant in his written-counter has averred that the workman was independently working as a book binder, who was assigned the binding works by the non-applicant management and the payment was made to him for carrying out his job. He has further stated that the workman was never an employee of the establishment, that it was a contract for service and not a contract of service, that the claimant is not a workman as defined under Section 2-S of the Act and that he has also not completed even 240 days of work in the calendar year in the alleged duration from 4-3-1993 to 21-9-1993. Hence, the present controversy is not attracted by Section 25-F or Section 2(oo) of the Act. It has been further stated that after his said termination on expiry of nearly 16 months, the claimant raised the dispute before the Conciliation Officer and when the Central Government declined to refer his dispute then after the lapse of more than two years in the year 1999 he filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court. It is alleged on behalf of the non-applicant that the workman has not approached this Court with clean hands.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has disputed that he was an independent book binder and has pointed out that he was engaged as a 4th Class on daily wages basis.

5. On the pleadings of the parties, the following points for determination were framed :—

- I. Whether the disputant was employed as a 4th Class on 4-3-1993 on daily wages basis, who continuously worked up to 21-9-1993 and his service was terminated on 22-9-1993 in violation of Section 25-F of the Act ?
BOA
- II. Whether the non-applicant has violated the provision under Section 25-G of the Act ?
BOA
- III. Whether after the termination of the Workman, the fresh appointments were made in violation of Section 25-H of the Act ?
BOA
- IV. Whether the claim being belated one is liable to be rejected ?
BONA
- V. Relief, if any.

6. I have heard the Ld. representative for the non-applicant and have perused the record.

Points No. I, II & III

7. On 12-9-2005, the case was posted for 3-10-2005 and thereafter on 10-10-2005 for submission of the workman's evidence, but he sought the adjournments.

On 10-10-2005, the case was fixed for 11-11-2005 for workman's evidence, but on this date he did not put his appearance before the Court. The case was thereafter posted on 21-11-2005 for order. It was the responsibility of the workman to prove his claim by adducing the cogent evidence on the record. But despite the ample opportunities being granted to him, he has failed to bring any evidence on the record and has not even submitted his affidavit in support of his claim. Therefore, the workman has failed to prove his claim. Thus, it is a case of no evidence and all these points are decided against the workman.

Point No. IV

8. It has been contended on behalf of the non-applicant that the workman has raised this industrial dispute belatedly and no explanation thereof could be offered on his behalf. But admittedly, when the Central Government declined to refer the dispute to the Tribunal, the workman has preferred the writ petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court and by the order of the Court, the present reference has been made by the Central Government to this CGT. Therefore, on this admitted factual position, the delay caused in referring the dispute cannot be deemed to be fatal to the workman's case. Accordingly, this point is decided against the non-applicant.

9. Resultantly, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the Corporation and it is held that the termination order dated 22-9-1993 passed by the non-applicant management against the workman is just, fair and legal. The claim of the workman is dismissed. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

10. Let a copy of the award may be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 271. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैरहाऊसिंग कार्पोरेशन के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली न. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/2/2001-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005

S.O. 271. — In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award Ref. 28/2001 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2005.

[No. L-4201 I/2/2001-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT - II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : R.N. RAI. I.D. NO. 28/2001

In the Matter of :—

The General Secretary,
Federation of Central Warehousing Corporation
Employees Union, WZ-677, Shiv Ng. Jail Road,
New Delhi.

VERSUS

The Managing Director,
Central Warehousing Corporation Limited,
4/1, Siri Institutional Area,
Khel Gaon Marg,
New Delhi - 16.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42011/2/2001 IR (M) Central Government dt. 27-03-2001 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Warehousing Corporation Limited in reducing number of Casual Leave of Workmen from 12 to 8 days in a year vide their Circular No. I/99 dated 05-01-1999 implemented from same date, prior to publication of Notification dated 19-04-1999 which was to be implemented from the date of its publication in official gazette i.e. 19-04-1999 and without giving any notice of change under Section 9-A to the workman is justified, valid and reasonable ? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled to and from what date.

The workmen applicants have filed statement of claim. In their statement of claim they have stated that the workmen of the respondent Corporation had been enjoying the facility of 12 days casual leave in a year. This facility was in existence right from the inception of the respondent Corporation. This facility has arbitrarily and unlawfully been reduced from 12 days casual leave to 8 days casual leave in a year by the respondent

Corporation without even giving notice under Section 9-A of the ID Act to the workmen. The respondent Corporation did not agree to restore the said facility despite repeated requests of the applicant union and despite conciliatory proceedings carried in the office of Conciliation Officer.

The service conditions of the workmen are settled through agreements/memorandum of understandings signed between the workmen's unions and the respondent Corporation.

That various agreements/memorandum of understandings were signed between the workmen's unions and the respondent management over the charter of demands of the workmen in the past decades. But the facility of 12 days casual leave in a year was neither demanded to be increased/reduced nor the same was ever agreed to be so between the respondent Corporation and the Workers' Unions/Federation in any of the agreement/memorandum of understandings signed between them in the past. Therefore, the facility of 12 days casual leave in a year had become part of the service conditions of the workmen of the respondent Corporation.

In the memorandum of understanding signed between the respondent Corporation and different unions/federations of the workmen on 09-09-1996 it was agreed in its para 8.3 that “Existing benefits and facilities not altered by this MOU shall continue as hitherto.” This MOU was later agreed to be treated as memorandum of settlement (MOS) vide agreement dated 12-12-1996 signed between the parties.

It is submitted that the facility of 12 days casual leave in a year which was not altered in the above noted memorandum of understanding and agreement (MOS) had to continue as before as per its para 8.3 which is reproduced above.

That the respondent management arbitrarily, illegally and in violation of the above noted para 8.3 of the memorandum of understanding/MOS reduced the number of casual leave from 12 to 8 days in a year and that too without serving any notice under Section 9-A of the I.D. Act to the workmen, Worker's Union etc. before doing the same. The respondent Corporation issued its Circular No. I/99 on 05-01-1999 to reduce the said Casual Leave of the workmen illegally.

That the applicant Federation of Unions protested against the above noted illegal action of reducing workmen's casual leaves from 12 to 8 days in a year in its letter dated 06-01-1999 sent to the respondent management and requested to it not to reduce the workmen's casual leave from 12 to 8 days in a year. A photocopy of this letter is annexed as Annexure-I to this

claim.

That a meeting was held between the representatives of the respondent management and the Applicant Federation on the above and other issues on 16-02-1999, wherein the management proposed to keep this matter before its Board of Director for consideration and necessary action. The management thereafter also wrote its letter dated 25-02-1999 to the Applicant Federation in this regard, a photocopy of which is annexed to its claim as Annexure-II.

That when the respondent Corporation did not withdraw its said arbitrary action of reducing the Casual Leave from 12 to 8 in a year for months together even after its Annexure-II letter, the applicant Federation sent its lawyer notice dated 19-07-1999 to the respondent Corporation against the same and its other wrongs. A copy of the lawyer notice is annexed as Annexure-III to this statement of claim.

That the applicant Federation's representatives met the Managing Director of the respondent Corporation on 06-10-1999 and brought to his kind notice that a number of grievances and demands of the workers were pending for action with the respondent management. He asked the Applicant Federation to make list of the said grievances and demands and to submit the same to him for his fixing a formal meeting with the Federation to discuss and sort out the same. Accordingly the Applicant Federation submitted the list of the grievances and demands to him vide its letter dated 15-10-1999 and listed the demand for restoration of 12 days causal leave and in the same. A copy of the Applicant Federation's letter dated 15-10-1999 is annexed as Annexure-IV to this claim.

That the respondent management held meeting with the Applicant Federation on 3/4, 11, 999 and communicated to the applicant vide their letter dated 05-11-1999 about their stand which they had taken on different grievances and demands of the workmen in that meeting.

It is respectfully submitted that leaving apart other facts, even the staff regulations of the respondent Corporation which govern the leaves of the workmen also, specifically provide for 12 days casual leave in a year to the workers. It is pointed out that while clause 31 of these regulation states that leaves (other than casual leave) shall be governed by the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, Clause 32 of the same governs the casual leaves of the workers, which is not covered under the said Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules. As far as Clause 32 of the Staff Regulations is concerned, it is specifically stated therein that the workers shall be eligible for 12 days causal leave in a year. Both clauses 31 and 32 of the Staff Regulations are reproduced below

to clarify the matter further.

Clause 31 : Leave—Every employee shall be governed in the matter of leave by the provisions contained in the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 as amended from time to time."

Clause 32: (i) An employee shall be eligible for casual leave to the extent of twelve days on full pay in a year.

In view of the above submissions and the facts submitted in the annexed letters/representations etc. of the Applicant Federation, it is crystal clear that the act of the respondent corporation/management reducing casual leaves of the workmen from 12 to 8 days in a year is wholly arbitrary, wrong, unlawful and is liable to be set aside more particularly when the management has done it without even giving notice under Section 9-A of the ID Act to the workmen.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it is submitted that the service conditions are governed by the provisions of CWC (staff) Regulations, 1986 framed in terms of provisions of Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. The Corporation is Central Government Undertaking and hence the ultimate control vests with the Central Government. The Regulations, 1986 is therefore statutory Regulation. The leave is regulated by Regulation 31 & 32. The Corporation has adopted CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 in terms of Regulation 31. Therefore, the charter of the employment of the employees of the Corporation has become a status' and does not remains as simple contract of employment. Hence the statutory service conditions can be altered/modified unilaterally. The reduction of casual leave from 12 days to 8 days was in furtherance of the Directive dated 19-01-1998 of the Central Government. The management has accordingly reduced the Casual Leave from 12 to 8 days vide its Circular dated 5-01-1999. Hence there is no violation of Section 9-A of the ID Act, as alleged. In any event the CWC Staff Regulation, 1986 being statutory and the Regulation relating to Casual Leave can be unilaterally changed and Section 9-A of ID Act would not be attracted. The allegation of arbitrary and unlawful alteration of service conditions are therefore wholly wrong and denied. The demand of the Union being unjustified and unreasonable the management could not agree to restore the CL to 12 days in the conciliation proceedings. The position of the management was made clear before the Conciliation Officer by submitting its reply.

It is however wrong to say that by Memorandum of Understanding the service conditions are settled. In any event these allegations are extraneous to the scope of the terms of Reference order. As regards, the leave Rules, particularly Casual Leave is Regulated by

Regulation 31 & 32 of Staff Regulation 1986 and CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972. That the contents of para 3 of the claim as stated are wrong and denied being misconceived. The service condition is statutory in nature and hence it can be unilaterally changed. Hence Section 9-A of ID is not attracted. The 12 days casual leave was reduced to 8 days by effecting necessary changes/amendments in the Regulation 1986 in furtherance to directives of the Government of India. The Corporation is otherwise bound to obey the directives/instructions of the Government of India. It is submitted that MOU dated 09-09-1996 has no relevance to the issue in dispute. The CL is governed by CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972. the alleged memorandum of settlement dated 12-12-1996 has also no relevance to the issue. The alleged MOS and MOU have no relevance and are extraneous to the issue in dispute. Statutory service conditions can be unilaterally changed. Statutory services conditions converts the character of employment to status; having acquired the status, the employees can not rely on the pure contract of employment. Statutes comes into operation on its own and hence consent of employees is not required. As a consequences, there is no violation of Section 9-A of ID Act, 1947. The statutory provisions i.e. CWC Staff Regulations, 1986 and Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 shall over ride the provisions of ID Act, 1947, being a special enactment. The management corporation reduced the casual leave to 8 days as per the directive of the Central Government, which was based on the recommendations of the Vth pay Commission. There is no violation of Para 8.3 of the alleged MOU/MOS. Since section 9-A was not attracted, there was no need to give any notice under Section 9-A. It is correct that the management issued Circular dated 5-01-1999 reducing the CL to 8 days. The reduction of CL to 8 days is applicable to all categories of employees.

It is however submitted that a notice dated 19-07-1999 was received from the Advocate of the Union which has no relevance to the matter. It is submitted that reduction of casual leave to 8 days is fully justified and there was nothing illegal in reducing the leave. On the basis of the Vth Pay Commission. The Government of India issued directive to reduce CL from 12 to 8 days. The Corporation not only reduced CL from 12 to 8 days; but increased the encashment of earned leave limit from 240 to 300 days; increased the Maternity leave from 60 to 135 days; 15 days Paternity Leave too was given. Therefore, it being a package having both reduction, enhancement and introduction of leave benefits, is fully justified and reasonable and no prejudice would be caused to the employees. The Union cannot be permitted to raise the issue of reduction of CL while enjoying enhancement of leave benefits. There could be no pick and choose. In fact the entire package in toto is a

beneficial one. Hence there could be no grievance and prejudice to the employees of the Corporation.

It is stated that a meeting was held on 3/4-11-1999 in the matter of Casual Leave with the Federation and it was resolved to seek expert legal opinion. The Board of Directors had considered the issue and confirmed the decision of reduction of CL and enhancement of other leave facilities.

It is however correct that the Corporation received notice dated 19-07-1999 from the Advocate of the Union. The contents of the notice were unreasonable and unjustified. There was nothing arbitrary in reducing CL from 12 to 8 days. That the contents of para 10 of the claim are wrong and denied. The grievances and demands of the Union were unreasonable and unjustified and hence could not be acceded to. It is pertinent to mention here that no Federation/union except the claimant Federation ever raised any dispute over the issue of CL.

The effect of Regulation 31 and 32 is question of interpretation and can be explained at the time of argument. It is submitted that the management submitted its proposed amendment to be effected in aforesaid Regulation to Ministry of CAF and PD which returned the amended draft duly vetted by the Ministry of Law vide its letter dated 8-02-1999. In accordance with law, the amendment to regulation 32 of the said Regulation was published in the Government Gazette Notification dated 19-04-1999. Since the orders of the Government regarding reduction of CL was to be implemented from the commencement of the calendar year 1999 hence Circular No. I/99 dated 5-01-1999 was issued, as the matter of Gazette Notification of amendment was already under process. The notification dated 19-04-1999 effecting the amendment in Regulation 32 of CWC (staff) Regulation 1986 is legal and valid. the nucleus of the dispute is reduction of CL from 12 to 8 days. Though the term of reference refers to Circular No. I/99 dated 5-01-1999, the incidental aspect of the dispute i.e. notification dtd. 19-04-1999 issued in accordance with law, should also be considered by this Hon'ble Tribunal. The very object of the ID Act, 1947 is to maintain industrial harmony and find solution/resolution of dispute in furtherance of the object of the Act. Therefore, without prejudice to the above submission it is submitted that the term of reference in fact is a result of non-application of mind by the appropriate Government. Because the reference has been restricted to the Circular No. I/99 dated 5-01-1999 though the real dispute being reduction of CL from 12 to 8 days. The action of reduction of CL to 12 days is single incidence/act commenced with the Circular dated 5-01-1999 and culminated on 19-04-1999 i.e. with the notification. Hence the entire action with regard to the reduction of CL, if seen the action of the management is justified, legal and

valid. Rest of the allegations are wrong and denied. As regards the representation, if any that matters of records. It is further reiterated that the action of the management in reducing the CL from 12 to 8 days is fully justified, legal and valid. There was no violation of Section 9-A of the ID Act.

Rejoinder has been filed on behalf of the union by the General Secretary. The averments of the claim have been reiterated in the rejoinder and it has been stated that casual leave has illegally been reduced from 12 to 8 days. Most of the paras of the written statement have been denied. The respondents have also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that the General Secretary was not available for cross examination so his cross examination was closed. However, he again appeared on 3-10-2005 and the order of closure of the cross examination was set aside still he did not appear on the next date and the cost imposed has not been paid. He did not appear even on 22-11-2005. Argument from the side of the management was heard.

The case of the workman is that casual leave was reduced from 12 days to 8 days and this action is arbitrary and blind. Notice under Section 9 of the ID Act has not been given prior to change of service condition. Admittedly notice has not been given. It was submitted from the side of the respondents that in order to implement the recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission the Board of Directors reduced casual leave from 12 to 8 as per recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission. However, the workmen have been paid HRA, CCA and several other benefits have been given to the workmen as recommended by the Vth Pay Commission.

The substantial question is whether the Board of Directors can reduce casual leave from 12 days to 8 days or not. It was submitted from the side of the management that casual leave is governed by CCA (CCS) Rules. According to Section 9 A of the ID Act, 1947 if the employer wants to make any change in the conditions of service then he has to give the prescribed notice of 21 days under Section 9 A (a & b) of the said Act. The service conditions are governed by Civil Services Rules and in these rules there is no provision for giving any notice by the employer to the workmen. It was further submitted that by virtue of regulation 31 the Corporation has opted CCS (Leave rules), 1972 as amended from time to time. So casual leave and other leave of the workmen are governed by the CCS Rules. The Board of Directors has amended the service rules. It was submitted that the service rules are special rules and they have the force of Statute and a special statute over rides the general statute so Section 9A of the ID Act, 1947 is not attracted. The applicability of CCS Rules is expressly continued in the regulation 31 of the

Corporation.

It was further submitted that a bid to implement the Vth Pay Commission report the Board of Directors reduced the casual leave from 12 to 8 but the encashment of earned leave limit is increased from 240 to 300 days. Maternity leave is increased from 61 to 136 days, 15 days paternity leave has also been granted to the workmen. In view of all these added benefits casual leave as per the recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission was reduced from 12 to 8 so no prejudice has been caused to the workmen. The Board of Directors have done so as a matter of policy decision and the employees have availed of all the benefits granted to them under the Vth Pay Commission recommendations.

It was submitted that once the workmen have opted for the benefits accorded to them by the implementation of the Vth Pay Commission they cannot again raise the matter for increasing casual leave from 8 to 12 days. All the workmen are getting HRA increased, encashment and other benefits. They cannot do both approbate and reprobate. If they have accepted the beneficial measures they are estopped from raising the matter of reduction of the casual leave.

From perusal of the changed rules it appears that many benefits have been poured upon the workmen and they have accepted it so the changed conditions have been approved by the workmen themselves and so they cannot be permitted to raise any dispute regarding the same as they cannot approve the portion of the agreement which is beneficial to them and disapproved the portion which is not beneficial to them. They have either to reject the benefits or to accept the entire modified of the amenities provided to them which they have been availing of according to the recommendations of Vth Pay Commission. Casual Leave has been reduced to 8 but encashment leave has been increased, maternity and paternity leave has been increased and HRA has been given 30% and they are availing themselves of all these benefits so they cannot impugn the amended provision regarding casual leave. Since leave is governed by the CCS Rules, 1972 it cannot be amended in the light of the recommendations of Vth Pay Commission. Notice of Section 9A of the ID Act is not applicable where leave rules are governed by CCS Rules, 1972. There is no merit in the claim statement.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Central Warehousing Corporation Limited in reducing number of Casual Leave of workmen from 12 to 8 days in a year vide their Circular No. 1/99 dated 5-01-1999 implemented from the same date, prior to publication of notification dated 19-04-1999 which was to be implemented from the date of its publication in Official Gazette i.e. 19-04-1999 and without giving any notice of change under Section 9A to the workmen is justified, valid and reasonable. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 9-12-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 272.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा मिनरल्स लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली नं. 2 के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 37/2005 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-29012/6/2005-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005

S.O. 272.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 37/2005 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Haryana Minerals Ltd., Phase-5, Udyog Vihar and their workman, received by the Central Government on 26-12-2005.

[No. L-29012/6/2005-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER:
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT-II
NEW DELHI

PRESENT:

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 37/2005

In the Matter of:—

Shri Balbir Singh,
H. No. 272, Vill : Asola,
P. O. : Fatehpur Beri,
Church Gali,
New Delhi.

Versus

The Managing Director,
Haryana Minerals Limited,
Phase-5, Udyog Vihar,
HSIDC Complex,
Gurgaon, Haryana.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-29012/6/2005-IR (M) Central Government dt. 27-04-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Haryana Minerals Limited in terminating the services of Shri

Balbir Singh, Mining Mate, without paying legal dues simultaneously w.e.f. 03-03-2003 is legal and just? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that the workman was not present on 06-12-2005. Notice to the workman was sent directing him to file claim statement but the workman applicant has not turned up. The management has been present all along. The workman applicant has not filed claim statement despite service of notice.

No dispute award is given.

Date : 09-12-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 273.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुंबई नं. 2 के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 47/2003 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-11012/10/2003-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005

S.O. 273.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 47/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Airports Authority of India, Santa Cruz Airport, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 26-12-2005.

[No. L-11012/10/2003-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2
AT MUMBAI

PRESENT:

B. I. Kazi, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/47 of 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

(Mrs. Yamunabai Vetal)

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Shri A. S. Patil Advocate

For the Workman : Mr. M. B. Anchan Advocate

Mumbai, Dated : 8th November, 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its Order No. L-11012/10/2003 IR (M) dated 28-08-2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Airport Authority of India, Mumbai in terminating the services of Mrs. Yamunabai Vetal, Ex-Safaiwala is justified and legal? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. On receipt of Order of Reference from Government, notices were issued to Management and Workman (Ex. 2). Advocates for both parties remained present on the date of hearing and filed their respective Vaklatnama. Thereafter the matter was adjourned for filing Statement of Claim at the request of Workman. Since then the matter was adjourned on various dates for filing Statement of Claim. However, the Workman failed to file Statement of Claim. Once again notice was issued to the Workman (Ex. 7). Notice to Workman returned unserved (Ex. 9). Again notice was issued to Workman to appear on 8-11-2005 (Ex. 10). The said notice was returned with postal remarks “Left” (Ex. 12). Advocate for Workman Mr. M. B. Anchan present today and states that he is not aware of the whereabouts of the Workman.

3. In the circumstances the Reference needs to be disposed of for default. Hence the order.

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of for default.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 274.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई. एस. आई. अस्पताल के प्रबंधितंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली न. 2 के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 51/99 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-15012/2/98-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005

S.O. 274.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 51/1999 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the

Industrial Dispute between the management of E. S. I. Hospital and their workman, received by the Central Government on 26-12-2005.

[No. L-15012/2/98-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II NEW DELHI****PRESENT:**

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 51/1999

In the Matter of :—

Smt. Raj Rani,
C/o Samajwadi Karamchari Union,
35, Govind Khand, Vishwakarma Nagar,
New Delhi-110095.

Versus

E.S.I. Hospital,
The Dy. Director (Admn.)
Basaidarapur, Ring Road,
New Delhi-110095.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-15012/2/98-IR (M) Central Government dt. 27-01-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of E.S.I.C. in terminating the services of Smt. Raj Rani is justified if not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

The workman has filed claim statement. The claim statement it has been stated that the management had advertised vacancies of Lower Division Clerks and their requirement was that the candidate should be matriculate or equivalents having knowledge and experience of handling of Computer, in the age group 18-25 years. The requisition was also addressed by the management to the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj New Delhi vide letter dt. 23-10-1989. The workman had passed (10+2) i.e. Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination from Central Board of Secondary Education in 1983. Her name was sponsored by the Employment Exchange, New Delhi. Being a scheduled caste candidate she was considered by the management in that category and was appointed as a Lower Division Clerk in the pay scale of Rs. 950-20-1150-EB-25-1500 vide Office Order No. 622 dt. 9-10-90.

That the workman had been in the employment of the management as a Lower Division Clerk-L.D.C. since 8-10-90 continuously. The last drawn total monthly wages

of the workman were Rs. 4702. During the long period of employment the workman worked in various departments doing the job of Clerk/Steno-Typist/Computer-Operator and had a clean and blotless record of service and never gave any chance of complaint to the management.

That the management had been adopting mal-practices and unfair labour practices by appointing the workman on so called ad-hoc and purely temporary basis, whereas there always existed permanent vacancies. Though appointed on adhoc/temporary basis, the workman was required to do all jobs and works of permanent nature continuously for the entire period of her service. During this period, the workman was also granted increments and was shifted/transferred from one seat/job/department/office to the other. Though the workman worked continuously for such a long period of about five years, she was not regularized, keeping the sword on her neck in the name of calling her *ad-hoc* temporary.

That though the workman was nicely, accurately, properly, correctly and effectively performing all the jobs to the entire satisfaction of her superiors in the management still she was subjected to various typing and other tests just to create vacancies and employment opportunities for others by deliberately under assessing the workman with a view to eliminate her on some pretext or the other.

That the management being a body corporate under a statute, under the control of Ministry of Labour was supposed to maintain records of all vacancies, employment and services of all its employees whether appointed on adhoc/temporary basis or on permanent basis. However, the management did not maintain proper records and manipulated the same as per its convenience and whims so as to eliminate some employees and to accommodate others of management's choice. No seniority list was ever prepared or accommodate others of management's choice. No seniority list was ever prepared or maintained by the management. There was no break in service of the workman and she was a member of Provident Fund also. She was medically fit all over the period.

That in 1994 the workman was required to appear in Hindi/English quarterly typing test to be held on 6-1-1995 and her roll number was 14016 as issued by Shri Amod Kumar Mishra, Deputy Regional Director of the management. On 7-2-1995 the workman was declared having passed the examination by the management.

That though the initial appointment of the workman vide Office Order No. 622/1990 was on so called ad-hoc basis as a stop gap arrangement which was not expected to last for more than three months, still the workman was continuously kept in service of the management till 31-5-1995 when she was illegally terminated in the garb of retrenchment without compliance of provisions of "retrenchment" as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Calling it a stop gap arrangement had in fact no basis at all and was simply a farce and manipulation.

That during the period of workman's employment with the management, on 4-1-1993 the management again sent requisition to the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj, New Delhi for recruitment to the post of L.D.C. again on purely temporary and ad-hoc basis. It is submitted that such requisitions of the management were malafide, un-genuine, vindictive, unfair labour practice, unjust and unwarranted, as there always existed continuous work of permanent nature with management since the number of industries and employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 was increasing day by day. Appointments in the name of temporary and ad-hoc basis, again and again by the management have been a mal-practice just to get rid of some employees and to accommodate persons of the choice of management's senior officers.

That having taken continuous work of permanent nature from the workman for about five years and even finding her qualified in latest quarterly typing test of 1995, the workman was all of a sudden terminated from service by the management in the garb of retrenchment vide Memo Number 11/C/18/3/91/Admn. dt. 31-5-95 issued by Sh. A. K. Mishra, Deputy Regional Director, ESIC grossly violating the essential requirement of retrenchment i. e. "last come, first go". It is submitted that Mr. A. K. Mishra has been a staunch Brahmin who hated scheduled castes and wanted to get rid of all scheduled castes from his office on one pretext or the other. Such action of the Deputy Regional Director of the management was against the Fundamental Rights of the workman, as guaranteed to her by the Constitution of India.

That the workman had been a diploma holder in computers and was selected for the post of LDC on the basis of her qualification and successfully worked in Computer Cell of the management at its Regional Office, New Delhi. As such there was no necessity for again asking the workman to appear in any typing/computer test. Such test could have been justified only in case of departmental promotion and not for the same post on which the workman had been successfully doing the job such as of LDC. It is pertinent to mention here that during the entire tenure of her service for about five years the workman was never given any advisory letter, memo, warning, charge sheet or any other communication in writing pointing out any deficiency in her work either as Clerk or typist or computer operator or otherwise. It was because of the fact the she was performing all the jobs assigned to her perfectly, correctly and satisfactorily. In such circumstances there was no necessity at all to subject her to any further typings or computer qualification test. Such tests in the garb of recruitment through SSC or regularization were simply ridiculous, meaningless for regularization of service. The workman who had continuously worked for the management for about five years without any complaint in her work and conduct and without any break in service

was deemed to have been regularized in service of management and also enjoying her seniority in comparison to those LDC who were subsequently employed by the management in 1994-95 batches.

That Ms. Mini Thomas, Ms. Babita and Sh. Kamal Pervez all LDC were junior to the workman and were retained in service by the management while terminating the services of the workman in the garb of retrenchment. The action of the management was in violation of Section 25 G of I.D. Act as no distinction could be drawn between the LDC recruited in the year 1989-90 and 1994-95. The category of the workman was LDC only and as such while effecting retrenchment from the category of LDC the person who joined last as LDC was supposed to go first and this rule of "last come-first go" was not followed by the management. The management is not justified in saying that the batch of 1994-95 was a better qualified batch than the persons recruited in 1989-90 as all of them made to work in the office interchangeably including working on computers. It is submitted that the workman was equally qualified in computer and had longer experience of computer-operation, as compared to Ms. Mini Thomas, Ms. Babita and Mr. Kamal Pervez.

That the management of the corporation while effecting retrenchment of the workman has not followed the mandatory conditions of Section 25-F, 25-G and 25-H of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 as they did not maintain any list of seniority nor effected the retrenchment as per the law and Rules of retrenchment. The management has retained in service, workman junior to her and also recruited fresh working hands after her retrenchment, without affording an opportunity to the workman for joining the services of the corporation. Thus, the aforesaid three Sections of I.D. Act and connected rules there under were grossly violated by the management. The management is not justified in making any excuse such as the workman was appointed as LDC, with knowledge of typing only or that her recruitment was made on ad-hoc basis.

That it was highly improper, unreasonable and inequitable on the part of the management to have retrenched the workman with such a long satisfactory service just to pave the way for new recruits in the garb of recruitment rules or sanction of posts etc.

That the action of the management in terminating the service of the workman is illegal, invalid, unjustified and highly improper. The workman appointed in 1990 has been thrown on the roads making her handicapped to secure any other suitable job/govt. service as at the time of her termination she had crossed the age limit required in govt. service.

That since the date of termination of her service the workman is continuously unemployed and unable to secure any job despite best efforts on her part and also because of her age-bar.

That the workman sent demand notice dt. 21-3-97 by Regd. Post to the management demanding her reinstatement with continuity of services and back wages. The said demand notice was duly received by the management but there was no response to the demand notice duly received by the management.

That even during conciliation proceedings the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Delhi-I suggested to the management to consider the absorption of the workman against the vacant post of L.D.C. in the establishment on the basis of her experience of 5 years service but the management refused to take any suggestion. The conciliation proceedings failed due to adamant stand of the management. Hence the reference to the Hon'ble Court.

That in the facts and circumstances detailed above, the workman is entitled to reinstatement in service with continuity of service and full back wages and consequential benefits since the date of her illegal termination/retrenchment.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the issue relating to termination of services of LDCs recruited on adhoc basis has been a subject matter of extensive litigation in Central Administrative Tribunal as also in the Supreme Court. The issue was settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ESOC Vs. Trilok Chand and others by Judgement order dated 10-12-1992 (copy enclosed as ANNEXURE-R-I)

B. Pursuant to the above mentioned ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Administrative Tribunal dismissed the following two cases :—

(i) Ms. Shobha Rani & others Vs. ESIC

(Copy of order 17-09-1993 is enclosed as ANNEXURE R-II)

(ii) Miss Surjeet Kaur and others Vs. ESIC

(Copy of order dated 30-03-1995 is enclosed as ANNEXURE R-III)

The Central Administrative Tribunal dismissed yet another identical case of Majula Bhardwaj Vs ESIC by order dated 03-01-2000—copy enclosed as ANNEXURE R.IV.

The workman was recruited through oral interview held on 27-2-1990 and 28-2-1990 along with 19 other candidates on ad-hoc basis as a stop gap arrangement pending recruitment through the Competitive Written Examination which is the prescribed method of recruitment in the Statutory Recruitment Regulation. A list of candidates so selected on ad-hoc basis indicating the present status of each such candidate is enclosed as ANNEXURE R-V.

The workman was given a chance to appear in the written examination held on 26-12-1993 especially for ad-hoc LDC's. The workman failed in the said examination.

The services of the workman were terminated on 31-5-1995 by following the principle of 'last come first go' and in full compliance with the provision Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. The workman accepted the payment of Rs. 8480 on 1-11-1995.

It is abundantly clear from the list enclosed as Annexure R-V that persons both junior and senior to the workman have sought similar relief but their applications have been dismissed. Manjula's names appear at S. No. 5 and her application was dismissed by CAT (Annexure R-IV).

Shobha Rani's name submission made above, it is evident that the workman has no case at all. The claim deserves to be rejected and is prayed accordingly.

The true facts relating to appointment and termination are given in the preliminary submissions. The workman was junior most LDC and all her juniors have already been terminated by the replacement of qualified candidates sponsored by the Staff Selection Commission. The workman was terminated according to the judgment given by the CAT Delhi by strictly observing the principle 'first come last go'. The services of the workman have been terminated after giving one month's notice in her termination order itself, for the payment of compensation in lieu of one month notice and average pay as retrenchment benefit for the service rendered by the applicant in the corporation in accordance with Section 25-F of Industrial Act 1947. The workman since accepted the amount of Rs. 8480 on 01-11-1995.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In her rejoinder she has reiterated the averments of her claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that she worked almost for five years under the management. Though she was selected on adhoc basis yet the vacancy was permanent and of regular nature. She was given increment during her employment. She should not have been appointed on *adhoc* and purely temporary basis as there always existed permanent vacancies. She performed the duty very sincerely and efficiently. The management was biased to remove her from services as she belongs to schedule caste community. So she was retrenched whereas the services of juniors to her have been regularized. She was not appointed on stop gap arrangement. This plea is simply false and manipulated. The respondents should have followed the principle of last come first go policy while retrenching her as per expressed provisions of the ID Act.

Ms. Mini Thomas, Ms. Babita and Shri Kamal Pervaiz all LDCs junior to the workman were retained in service by the management and the services of the workman were terminated in a garb of retrenchment. The action of the management is quite discriminatory, arbitrary and illegal. The principles of retrenchment have not been followed.

It was submitted from the side of the management that she was appointed on *adhoc* basis and when candidates were selected on the basis of regular selection she was retrenched. She has been paid retrenchment compensation and pay in lieu of notice. Her appointment was purely on *adhoc* basis as stop gap arrangement. Recruitment through the competitive written examination according to the statutory recruitment was pending, when appointments were made according to the recruitment rules her services were no longer required and her services were terminated by giving her retrenchment compensation.

It was submitted from the side of the management that along with the workman other *adhoc* LDCs were appointed. An interview was conducted on 27-02-1990 and 28-02-1990 and the successful candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange were given appointment for the post of LDC on purely temporary and *adhoc* basis.

Annexure R-5 proves the fact that the workman was appointed on purely temporary and *adhoc* basis only on the basis of interview. No written test was taken whereas written test is essential in view of the recruitment rules. It was further submitted by the respondents that the workman has admitted in her cross-examination that no written test was taken at the time of employment. She has further admitted that she had appeared in the staff selection test for recruitment of LDC but she could not succeed in that test. Her admission during the cross-examination establishes the fact that she was offered an opportunity for appearing in the staff selection test and she did appear but she could not succeed. This indicates the fact that the appointment of the workman applicant was purely on *adhoc* and temporary basis till the preparation of the list by staff selection test as per the statutory recruitment rules.

It was further submitted that she has been appointed only for the period till the staff selection test is taken for recruitment of LDC according to the recruitment rules. It has been specifically mentioned in her appointment letter that she was being appointed on purely *adhoc* and temporary basis. It is settled law that an *adhoc* employee could not be regularized. *Adhoc* appointments are made for a particular purpose and for specific period so that in the meantime selection through regular process may be made. She has not been appointed according to the recruitment process. My attention was drawn to Civil Appeal No. 5302 and 5305 of 1992. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the LDCs appointed on casual or *adhoc* basis on express condition mentioned at the time of making their appointment cannot be regularized since the process

of selection could not be completed for some time. Regular selection has been held in accordance with the prescribed rules. It has been held in a catena of cases by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that an *ad hoc* employee cannot be regularized when the appointment is purely *ad hoc* and temporary. The candidates are selected by regular process. The workman is an *ad hoc* appointee as has been admitted by her and she did not succeed in the regular test held by the staff selection committee so she could not be regularized.

No discrimination has been made and no senior or junior to the workman applicant has been regularized without passing the staff selection test. So the management has observed the principles of last come first go. There is no merit in the claim statement of the workman applicant. She is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of ESIC in terminating the services of Smt. Raj Rani is justified. She is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Award is given accordingly.

Date 7-12-2005

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 275.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयरपोर्ट आथेरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुंबई नं. 2 के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 42/2003 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/11/2003-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 275.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 42/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 2 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Airports Authority of India, Santa Cruz Airport, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-11012/11/2003-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT MUMBAI

55 45/26- 29

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : B. I. Kazi

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/42 of 2003

Employers in Relation to the Management of Airports
Authority of India

AND

Their Workman

(Mr. Raju Vetal)

APPEARANCES :—

For the Employer : Shri A. S. Patil
Advocate

For the Workman : Mr. M. B. Anchan
Advocate

Mumbai, Dated : 8th November, 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its Order No. L-11012/11/2003-IR (M) dated 14-08-2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Airport Authority of India, Mumbai in terminating the services of Mr. Raju Vetal, Ex-Safaiwala is justified and legal ? If not what relief the concerned workman is entitled to ?”

2. On receipt of Order of Reference from Government, notices were issued to Management and Workman (Ex. 2). Advocates for both parties remained present on the first hearing date on 28-10-2003 and filed their respective Vakalatnama. Thereafter the matter was adjourned for filing Statement of Claim at the request of Workman. Since then the matter was adjourned on various dates for filing Statement of Claim. However, the Workman failed to file Statement of Claim. Once again notice was issued to the Workman (Ex. 6). Notice to Workman returned unserved (Ex. 8). Again notice was issued to Workman to appear on 08-11-2005 (Ex. 9). The said notice was returned with postal remarks “Left” (Ex. 11). Advocate for Workman Mr. M. B. Anchan present today and states that he is not aware of the whereabouts of the Workman.

3. In the circumstances the Reference needs to be disposed of for default. Hence the order.

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of for default.

B. I. KAZI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 276.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोआमुण्डी औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-26012/3/2000-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 276.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 69/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 2 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of M/s TISCO Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-26012/3/2000-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 69 of 2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of M/s. TISCO. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. K. Chakravorty,
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Sh. D. K. Verma,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Iron Ore
Mines.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th November, 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-26012/3/2000/IR(M) dated, the 12th July, 2000.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Noamundi Iron Mine of M/s. Tisco. Ltd. in denying employment to the defendant of Shri Jolon Bhuiyan is justified? If not, to what relief the defendant of Late Jolon Bhuiyan is entitled?”

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective Written Statement. The case then proceeded along its course. Subsequently at the stage of evidence a petition was filed on behalf of the concerned workman with a prayer for passing ‘No dispute’ Award as he is not interested to proceed with the further hearing of the case. Perused the petition and heard the authorised representative on behalf of the management. No objection raised on their side. Since the concerned workman has expressed his reluctance to proceed with the hearing of the case, a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 277.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 51/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/33/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 277.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 51/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-17012/33/93-IR (B-II)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE.

Dated : 7th December, 20005

PRESENT

Shri A. R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C.R. NO. 51/94

I PARTY	II PARTY
The General Secretary, C/o Shri S. B. Timoli, 'Shiva Prasad' Near Savanur Nawab Bungalow, I Cross, Narayanapur, Dharwad--580008	The Sr. Divl. Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, P. B. No.16, Dharwad-580001

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L 17012/33/93-IR (B-II) dated 13th May, 1994 for adjudication on the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Dharwad in not absorbing Shri B. L. Babar, Part time Sweeper as full time Sweeper is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled to and from which date?"

2. The case of the first party workman as made out in the Claim Statement, in brief, is that he was appointed as a Part time Sweeper in November 1970 with the management Corporation at Dharwad branch and served up to 1976. But his services were discontinued in 1976 illegally on the ground of unauthorized absence. He made a representation to the management to take him back in service but of no avail. Then he raised a dispute before this Tribunal, in CR No. 17/87 and during the course of hearing, the management entered into the settlement before the Tribunal incorporating the terms that the management should reinstate him (first party) with continuity of service with the incidental benefits. The management should give orders of reinstatement within a week. Accordingly, the management reinstated him and gave him the benefits. The management confirmed him as a part time Sweeper vide order dated 22-8-1989 w.e.f. 18-11-1987. It also deducted Provident Fund from his salary from the date of confirmation i.e. 18-11-1987. As he was given benefit of continuity of service as per the terms of settlement he made a representation to the management to give him full time Sweeper post in a permanent vacancy with all benefits from 1988 onwards; that in the year 1991 the first party again raised a dispute before the ALC(C), Mangalore and during the course of meeting held in the Conciliation proceedings, the management agreed to appoint him against the permanent vacancy on priority basis, whenever, vacancy arose in future. However, despite several representations made by the first party to implement and absorb him as full time Sweeper, the

management has not done so deliberately having kept vacancy of full time Sweeper post for a period of about 2 years from 1988. Therefore, the first party raised another dispute resulting into the present reference; that in October 1988 when the vacancy was created, the Divisional Office, Dharwad recommended the case of the first party to Zonal Office for consideration and his absorption as Full time Sweeper. On 28-8-1990 he was interviewed at Zonal Office for consideration of his request for full time Sweeper but at the last minute he was denied of the said post and a temporary Sweeper was appointed for 2 years and then a widow of deceased employee was appointed as a full time Sweeper; that in April 1991 one full time Sweeper retired from service and at that time again the first party was not considered for the said post. Once again there was an appointment of widow of another deceased employee as a full time Sweeper; that for the second time ALC(C) vide his letter dated 10-1-92 advised the management to appoint him as a full time Sweeper in an additional vacancy and the management once again expressed its inability to appoint him as a full time Sweeper. Therefore, the first party has been making several representations seeking a job of full time Sweeper since 1988 but instead of his case being considered for the said post, the dependents of the deceased employees have been appointed to the said post, that all the full time sweepers now working in Dharwad Divisional Office have got their jobs on compassionate grounds and their chances of promotion to the post of sub staff or in other cadre are practically zero. As such he (first party) will not get the post of full time Sweeper till his retirement and he will be condemned at the entry grade itself; that in 1989 a part time Sweeper by name P.P. Jadhav, who had put in only 5 years of service and was junior to the first party has been given full time post of sub staff i.e. Peon overlooking his seniority. Similarly one Shri Rafiq, part time Electrician has been provided (ought to have been promoted at Saundatti) again overlooking the seniority much less giving any alternative full time post. Therefore, he requested this Tribunal to pass an award directing the management to provide him full time post of Sweeper from the date of settlement before this Industrial Tribunal, i.e. 17-8-1987 or from 18-11-1987 with all consequential benefits, seniority and back wages.

3. The management by its Counter Statement admitted that the first party was appointed as a temporary part time sweeper since November 1970 till 10-10-1976 but his services were not permanent and regular. His services were dispensed with in view of his unauthorized absence and alleged negligence of his duties. He approached the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore and during the hearing, an award was passed on 17-8-87 with a direction to reinstate him in service without backwages. Since the first party was not a regular employee, as on that date his reinstatement could be done by a fresh appointment as part time regular sweeper

inter alia with clear terms and conditions namely his appointment will be as part time Sweeper with duty of 4 hours, his services will be counted only from 11-10-76 till he joined duty and that he will not be entitled for any wages; that after having accepted those terms the first party joined duty on 18-11-87 and he was reinstated in service without backwages and service benefits except continuity of service; that once again the first party approached the conciliation officer with a request to absorb his services as a full time sweeper and the officer in turn advised the Sr. Divisional Manager of the management corporation to explore the possibility of absorbing him in the post of sub staff as a part time sweeper which did not demand special skill within the frame work of existing recruitment/promotion rules; that the rules provide only for recruitment of permanent staff to a full time worker but not a part time worker as per the existing LIC of India Recruitment Instructions 1979 by calling applications from public and through employment exchange to compete with others for the vacancies. Therefore, question of considering the request of the first party for absorption did not arise. Accordingly ALC(C), Mangalore was informed. Therefore, the conciliation ended in failure on 31-3-93 resulting into the present reference; that the management corporation is unable to absorb the first party under existing statutory rules of the Corporation (LIC) Clauses III and IV Recruitment Rules 1993 which replaced instruction of LIC, 1979. Therefore, the corporation cannot fill any permanent post by absorption of any employee in the lower grade without following the aforesaid rules subject to satisfaction of other eligibility conditions; that there is no provision for full time sweeper post in branch offices of the corporation at present and that when ever there arises a vacancy the matter will be taken up to fill up the said vacancy in terms of the aforesaid instructions, 1993; that the contention of the first party that subsequent to his reinstatement vacancies arose in various branches and they have been filed up by appointing on compassionate grounds are not true and correct. However, appointments on compassionate ground from spouses of employees who died while in service in the cadre of permanent full time employees of Record Clerk and Sepoy have been considered by the management under the provisions of aforesaid instructions, 1979; that the first party was not interviewed by Zonal Office on 28-8-90 as claimed by him. Therefore, reference is liable to be rejected.

4. Earlier to this, my learned predecessor by his award dated 6-9-01 allowed the reference on hand with a direction to the management to absorb the first party permanent post without any other benefits including back wages. Agreed by this award, the management approached the Hon'ble High Court in WP No. 20078/02 and his Lordship of Hon'ble High Court by order dated 22-2-05 set aside the award passed by this tribunal and remanded the matter back to this tribunal for fresh disposal giving opportunity to both the parties to place

their additional pleadings/additional evidence if any in accordance with law.

5. After the remand, the management examined one Smt. Latha Kulkarni said to be Administrative Officer at Dharwad Division as MW1 to M4. The first party who was already examined as WW1 before the aforesaid award was passed once again further examined chief himself and got two documents marked at Ex. W1 and W2. The gist of his statement in his examination chief is on line with the various contentions taken by him in his claim statement. Therefore, need not be repeated once again. In his further examination chief however, he added to say that he is a regular part time sweeper as per his reappointment order made in the year 1987 and that as per the rules of the management vide rule No. 7 as per Ex. M3, services of regular part time sweepers are to be confirmed if they have discharged duties continuously for 6 months, satisfactorily. Like wise the statement of MW1 in his examination chief is in tune with the stand taken by the management in its counter statement. I would like to refer to their statements in cross examination and the aforesaid documents produced on their behalf as and when it is found relevant and necessary. Learned Counsel for the management submitted his written argument once again reiterating the various contentions taken by it in the Counter Statement taking support of the statement of MW1 as well as by the statement made by the first party in his cross examination. The sum and substance of the arguments advanced by counsel for the management is that it is a statutory corporation and the terms and conditions of the recruitment shall necessarily be according to the recruitment rules governing the same, be it temporary or permanent namely, LIC of India Staff Regulations in respect of permanent appointment and part time employment rules framed by the corporation. He referred to the rules at Ex. M1 and M2 framed by the Corporation in support of the said arguments. His next argument was that the reinstatement of first party made pursuant to the compromise entered before this Tribunal, was in his capacity as a part time sweeper and not as a regular part time sweeper and therefore, on the basis of the above said compromise he cannot claim absorption of his services as a permanent part time sweeper. He contended that name of the employee has to be sponsored through Employment Exchange as and when the vacancy arises and the employee has to compete with others in the interview held by the interview committee of the management corporation. The management also is going to consider the case of the first party in future whenever the vacancy arises as per the recruitment rules and regulations referred to supra. Learned Counsel also cited the following decisions in support of his argument:

- i. AIR 1982 SC 1126(2) 1982 Lab IC SC—161.
- ii. CA Nos 4216-19 of 1993 with CA No. 3940 of 1994.

- iii. CA Nos. 2173, 1879 of 1972 and 1655 of 1973, 115 of 1974
- iv. CA No. 8269 of 1997
- v. 2004(7) Scale 682
- vi. Writ Petition No. 3039 of 1991
- vii. Ref. of 1 of 2000 in the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Kolkata.

6. Whereas, learned counsel for the first party in his argument submitted that the first party is in service of the management continuously for the last 29 years but his services were not being regularized only on the ground that his name has not been sponsored through Employment Exchange which is the condition precedent to consider his case for absorption of the services. He then contended that records now called for and marked at Ex. M4 series would disclose that the other employees similarly situated have been made permanent and whereas, he has been discriminated through out his service. Learned Counsel also submitted that the first party is now left with only 18 months of service for his retirement and therefore, his case may be considered at least on humanitarian ground.

7. The facts, un-disputed in this case are that the first party joined the services of the management as a temporary part time sweeper in the year 1970 and was removed from service from in the year 1976 on the ground of unauthorized absence. As noted above, the first party after having raised an industrial dispute resulting into the reference before the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, i.e. before this tribunal, got himself reinstated in service in the month of November 1987 at the result of the settlement arrived at between him and the management in light of the conditions referred to supra in the counter statement filed by the management. It is again not in dispute that right from the year 1987 onwards, the first party went on agitating his claim for absorption of his services as a permanent part time sweeper but failed to get the above said relief at the hands of the management. It is now on record that once again in the year 1993 the first party approached ALC(C), Mangalore seeking the relief of absorption of his services as permanent part time sweeper and since the management did not agree to his claim, conciliation failed resulting into the present reference. As noted above, the claim of first party is just based on the fact that he has been in the service of the management right from the year 1970 onwards and therefore, injustice has been caused to him in not making him permanent part time sweeper though on several occasions vacancies for the said post arose but were filled up by the management by some others not considering his case only on the ground that his name did not come through Employment Exchange whenever applications were called for by the management through the said agency. In order to substantiate his case that his case was not considered in preference to others, the first party called

upon the managements to produce certain documents to prove his point that many others who were working as temporary part time sweepers have been made permanent. In response to the said application and in pursuance to the order passed by this tribunal, the management produced 3 appointment orders at Ex. M4 series in respect of one Mr. Shri S.L. Chouhan, Shri S. Naraiyya, Shri S. Hadpad. A Xerox copy of the appointment order in favour of Shri Gurappa at Ex. W1 was also produced by the first party in support of his said contention. The management while producing the aforesaid documents in its application has given the details and the circumstances under which the persons/employees have been given the aforesaid appointment letters. With regard to the aforesaid Shri S. Naraiyya it is stated by the management that he was appointed as full time sweeper in the year 1998 after his name was sponsored by Employment Exchange. He was appointed as a regular full time sweeper after being appointed initially as a regular part time sweeper. With regard to the said Hadpad it is stated that he was appointed as regular part time Sweeper at LIC, Gadak branch after his name had been sponsored through the Employment Exchange. With regard to Smt. Malathi Mane the management stated that she had been appointed as a full time sweeper w.e.f. 19-3-81 and she was discharged from duties on medical ground on 8-10-97. As far as above said S.L. Chouhan is concerned, the management stated that he was appointed as a sweeper once again, his name being sponsored through Employment Exchange and in response to his application dated 12-4-76, as per appointment order dated 15-4-76. In respect of details called for by the first party with regard to the employees by name S/Shri A.Y. Poojar, S.D. Mane, P. Madar, P.P. Oadhar, the management stated that said Poojar and Mane are not on its roll and they are not in the service of the management corporation. With regard to said P. Madar it is stated that he was appointed as full time sweeper and therefore, there is no question of appointment order being produced before this tribunal. As far as Shri P.P. Oadhar is concerned the management stated that no such person has been appointed by LIC, Dharwad Divisional Office as claimed by the first party. On this point the management witness in his examination chief has stated that the Xerox copy of the appointment letters marked at Ex. M4 series have been produced by the management and for rest of the workers no appointment letters are available as they are no more in service. During the course of argument, learned counsel for the first party was not able to point out as to how the aforesaid appointment orders at Ex. M4 series were made by the management in violation of the aforesaid instruction, 1979 and instruction, 1993 brought on record before this tribunal by the management at Ex. M1 & M2. As could be read from the abovesaid explanation given by the management in the application filed along with those appointment letters and from the statement of MW1, those appointment letters have been issued to

aforesaid employees appointing them as full time sweepers itself and that they have not been absorbed in services as a permanent part time sweepers after having worked as temporary part time sweepers. In fact the appointment of said Shri Hadpad was independent appointment as a Watchman, nothing to do with the work of sweeper. Therefore, the contention of the first party that the other employees working as temporary part time sweepers have been made permanent part time sweepers ignoring his claim and seniority does not get substantiated by the oral and documentary evidence brought on record. The rules of recruitment of Clause III & IV, instructions issued vide Ex. M1 and M2 as Instructions, 1979 and 1993 would lend support to the defence taken by the management that in case of selection of Class IV employees in the present case temporary part time sweeper as a full time part time sweeper, the corporation has to follow the rules of getting the names of the candidates through Employment Exchange and the temporary part time workman to claim the post of permanent part time workman must compete with the outsiders and on the basis of the selection in the interview he shall be selected as permanent part time sweeper and not otherwise. The various decisions taken support of by the management referred to supra also would make it abundantly clear that in order of regularise the services of the temporary employees process of regularization in the light of the rules prescribed by the management corporation shall had to be followed and such of the employees shall be selected having been found suitable for such appointment by a duly constituted selection committee. Their Lordship of Supreme Court in the above said decisions have disapproved the selection of the employees in violation of the recruitment rules framed by the management concerned. Therefore, the first party in this case also cannot claim the post of permanent part time sweeper, by passing the above said recruitment rules framed by the management corporation.

8. Now the next question to be considered would be 'whether the name of the first party was sponsored through Employment Exchange at any point of time during his service and whether he was interviewed for the post of permanent part time sweeper at any point of time'. It is the case of the management that in the year 1976 the first party's name was sponsored through Employment Exchange and he was interviewed for the said post but did not get through the said interview. Whereas, it is case of the first party that in the year 1990 he had appeared for such an interview but at the last minute in his place somebody else was selected. Therefore, if we act upon the above said submissions made by the management and so also the very contention taken by the first party, it cannot be said that he was not given an opportunity to appear for an interview for the post of permanent part time sweeper his name being sponsored through Employment Exchange. In

his own words he did not get through the interview held in the year 1990. Therefore, he cannot make any grievance for not being selected in the said interview. His contention that he was reinstated in service in November 1987 as a regular part time sweeper and therefore, he should have been made permanent after rendering six months services satisfactorily vide circular dated 30-7-1987 marked before this tribunal at Ex. M3. I do not find much substance in his above said contention. There is no order of reinstatement either produced by him or by the management. If we go by the terms and conditions of the reinstatement as made out in the counter statement of the management not disputed by the first party in his deposition of in the course of examination of MWI, it can be very well seen that he can be reinstated in service subject to the conditions that he well not claim backwages and other incidental benefits except the benefit of continuity of service.

9. A perusal of the memorandum of settlement in CR No. 17/87 (records called for) Xerox copy of which is marked in this case as W3 for the sake of identification, it can be very well seen that as per the said settlement between the parties the first party was taken back in service foregoing his back wages including the other incidental benefits except the benefit of continuity of service. Therefore, it cannot be said that the first party was reinstated in service as a regular part time sweeper so as to confirm his services as per the above said rule 7 vide Ex. M3. Therefore, viewed from any angle the claim of the first party seeking the relief of absorption of his services as a permanent part time sweeper cannot be granted in the light of the evidence brought on record and the discussion made above on the said evidence. However, we cannot at the same ignore the fact that the first party has been in the service of the management right from the year 1970 onwards, of course, with some break in between. It is very unfortunate to see that the first party having served the management continuously for such a long period has not been given the benefit of permanent job so as to get service benefits on his retirement. Therefore, keeping in view the fact that the first party has been in the service of the management for almost 3 decades and now is going to retire within next 18 months from today onwards; it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if the management, atleast, at this stage consider the case of the first party for absorption of his services as a permanent part time sweeper in order to enable him to get the service benefits as well as pensionary benefits. Hence reference is answered and accordingly following award is passed.

AWARD

Reference is rejected. However, the management is directed to consider the case of the first party on humanitarian ground taking into account his length of service to absorb his services as a permanent part time

sweeper within 6 months from the date of publication of this award. The order giving effect to his job as permanent part time sweeper shall be w.e.f. the date of this award. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 7th December, 2005)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 278.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चोऊगुले एंड कम्पनी लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुंबई नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 51/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/57/2000-आई आर (विविध)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 278.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 51/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 1 now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Chowgule & Company Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-29012/57/2000-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Justice Ghanshyam Dass, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-51 OF 2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Chowgule and Company Ltd.
And
Chowgule Employees Union.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Mr. R.N. Shah, Advocate
For the Workman : Mr. V.A. Pai, Advocate
State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 4th day of December, 2005

AWARD

I. This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub-section 1 and sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short). Vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, order No. L-29012/57/2000/IR (M) dated 20-9-2000. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :

“Whether the demand of Chowgule Employees Union, Goa, for payment of wages to three workers namely S/Shri. Vatu P. Gaude, Premanand J. Gaude, Vinayak P. Naik from January, 1999 to 19th October, 1999 by M/s. Chowgule & Co. Ltd. Goa, is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. The reference in question relates to three workmen namely; S/Shri. Vatu P. Gaude, Premanand J. Gaude, and Vinayak P. Naik (hereinafter referred to as ‘workmen’ for short) working with M/s. Chowgule and Company Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “company” for short).

3. The admitted position is that the workmen were working with the company at Pale Mines establishment since the year 1994. In the month of November 1998, there was an illegal strike in which the workmen in question were amongst the striking workers and with an active support of some other villagers assaulted Mr. V.N. Pandey, General Manager (Mines) and Mr. B.M. Salunkhe Dy. General Manager (Administration) on 26-12-1998. the assault took place at Par Khandepar when the two Managers were on their way home from pale after attending office. The assault was so grave that Mr. Salunkhe succumbed to his injuries and Mr. Pande was away from duty till February 2000. The investigation was made by the police wherein certain workers were arrested and some other absconding being involved in the murder of Mr. Salunkhe.

4. The workmen of the company started resuming duties from the month of January 1999 and they were accordingly allowed to join the duties on different dates. The workmen under reference did not report to duty at all. They actually reported for duty in the month of July 1999. They were not allowed to resume duty but asked to go to the Police and get a clearance from the Police Authorities to which the workmen did not comply. The company itself got clearance from the Police and there upon the workmen were allowed to resume duties w.e.f. 20th October 1999.

5. The contention of the workmen is that they continuously approached the company to permit to resume duty since January 1999 and in fact they wrote to the company on 17th July 1999 and thereafter on 6th August 1999 but they were illegally not allowed to resume the duties till 19th October 1999. Hence they are entitled to wages since January 1999 to 19th October 1999 as they were not allowed to resume the duties by the company. The workmen were not absent on account of their fault. They were not in a position to perform duties as the company did not permit them. They are entitled to full wages from January 1999 to 19th October 1999.

6. The contention of the company is in view of the gravity of the assault and murder of Mr. Salunkhe, it asked the workmen to get clearance from the Police Authorities but workmen did not approach the Police at

all. The company itself got clearance from the Police and thereafter permitted the workmen to resume duties w.e.f. 20th October, 1999. In fact, the management did allow to resume duties on different dates as and when the workmen approached the company to resume duties. There were in all 147 workers including the workmen under reference, and all the workmen except the workmen in question were permitted to resume the duties in January, February, March and April, 1999. The workmen under reference were permitted to join duties on 20th October, 1999. The workmen have not come up with clean hands. It is false to allege that they continuously approached the company since January, 1999 till the date of their joining.

7. It is clear from the perusal from the written statement that the workmen actually approached the office of the company in July, 1999 for permission to resume the duty but they were asked to get a report from the police; but they did not obtain any report. The company got the clearance itself and permitted the workmen to resume the duties on 20-10-1999.

8. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and gone through the evidence available on record.

9. The facts of the present case are not in dispute. There was a strike in November 1998, there was assault in December, 1998 in which one Manager died and another seriously injured. It was natural that the Police case was there and the workmen went underground. When the matter continued to subside, the workmen started approaching the company they were accordingly allowed to resume the duties on different dates as evident from the chart filed by the company. There is no evidence at all on record to show that the workmen under reference actually approached the company in January, 1999. This assertion of the workmen is apparently false since the police was investigating into the matter and the involvement of the workmen under reference was very much there, it was natural for them to keep themselves away from the police for some time. No doubt, the other workmen started resuming duties in January, February, March and April, 1999 but no evidence whatsoever is available to show that the workmen under reference also approached the company for duty during these period. The workmen have not come with clean hands. It is clear that the workmen when realized that the matter was subsided, they approached the company in July, 1999 and wrote letter on 17th July, 1999 and thereafter on 6th August, 1999. It was natural conduct of the company to have asked the workmen to get the clearance from the Police. It is the

admitted position that the workmen were asked by the company to get the clearance from the Police and they did not approach the police. The matter was intervened by the Union of the workers. It appears that the company thereupon obtained clearance from the Police and then permitted them to resume the duties from 20th October, 1999. The action of the company cannot be said to be arbitrary in any manner. It can neither be termed to be malafide. The company never acted in a fashion which may be termed to be against the law. The company accommodated the workers by getting itself clearance from the police and then permitting them to resume duties in October, 1999.

10. In view of the above, the action of the company in permitting the workmen to resume duties from 20-10-99 appears to be just and fair. The workmen did not work at all from January till 20-10-1999. They were not illegally restrained from duty by the company and hence they cannot claim wages for the aforesaid period. Hence the demand of the workmen for payment of wages from January, 1999 to 19th October, 1999 cannot be said to be legal and justifiable. I therefore, conclude that the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

11. The reference is accordingly answered.

Justice GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 279.—ऑटोग्राफिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैयर्स हिंगवा एन्टरप्राइजेज के प्रबंधनतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑटोग्राफिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑटोग्राफ अधिकरण मुंबई नं. 2 के फंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 112/2000) को प्रताशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार वो 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. प्रल-29011/53/2000-आई आर (विवाद)]

वी.एम. डेविड, अवकर साधिय

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 279.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 112/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 2 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s Timblo Enterprises and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L 29011/53/2000 IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT MUMBAI

PRESENT

B.1. Kazi, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/112 OF 2000

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF M/s. TIMBLO ENTERPRISES

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

(Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union)

Appearances :

For the Employer : Shri M.S. Bandadkar, Advocate

For the workman : Shri Suhaas Naik, Advocate

Mumbai, dated the 9th November, 2005

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its order No. L-29011/53/2000/IR (M) dated 10-11-2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Timblo Enterprises, Goa in terminating the services of Shri Sunil Parab, Pump Operator w.e.f. June 1998 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. The Second Party has filed Statement of Claim vide Ex. 7. The brief facts are that the Second Party Workman was employed as a Pump Operator at Tollem Mines of M/s. Timblo Enterprises w.e.f. 1-10-1995. While performing the Pump Operator duty which includes operation and maintenance of the water pump, on 21-4-1996 he slipped and fell down on the pump and sustained injuries to his right eye and lost his right eye permanently. The Workman after taking treatment resumed work on 26-6-1996 and was deployed at the workshop/garage of the Management. He continued to work there till 15-6-1998 on 25-5-1998 the Workman filed a claim for compensation before the Commissioner for Workmen’s Compensation, Government of Goa to the tune of Rs. 70,000/- The Manager of the employer Mr. A. Prajapathi asked the workman to withdraw the claim filed by him before the Commissioner for Workmen’s Compensation. The Workman refused to withdraw the claim and therefore he was refused employment w.e.f. 15-06-1998. The Workman contends that he was

arbitrarily refused employment and that no termination letter was issued and orally informed that his services have been terminated. The Workman approached the Union and the matter was taken up under conciliation before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Before the Conciliation Officer the Management denied that the Workman was refused employment and contended that the Workman would be offered the same settlement as offered to the other 76 Workmen whose services were also terminated. The Workman states that after terminating him new Pump Operator was employed in his place and that the action of the management is illegal, unjustified and in violation of law on the grounds that the refusal of employment is in contravention of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947, no proper opportunity of hearing was given, no show cause notice nor charge sheet was issued before termination, that his family is solely dependent on his income and that the Management failed to consider the valuable and unblemish and efficient service rendered by him continuously for many years.

3. By Ex.9, the First Party had submitted Written Statement. The brief facts are that the First Party Management at no point of time terminated the Second Party and that he himself did not attended the work after 30-6-1998 and that the Second Party Workman raised the dispute only on 14-3-2010 after two years. The First Party Management states that the Second Party Workman has no lien over the employment and that he has not completed 240 days in any of the year from the date of his joining. The First Party Management states that the Second Party Workman was having a contract with its principal and the said contract was terminated by the principal on 19-03-1999 as the Tollem Mine in which the workman was employed was closed w.e.f. 19-3-1999 and that the entire Workmen were terminated and paid their legal dues arising out of the closure.

4. The Management states that the Workman was given work as and when work was available with them. On 21-04-1996 he was allotted the work of Pump Operator at Tollem Mine and he left the place of work and due to his negligence he lost his eye. The First Party Management had spent thousands of rupees on his treatment and on humanitarian grounds he was given work in a garage as temporary Workman w.e.f. 03-10-1996 where he worked intermittently till 30-06-1998. The Management states that since they have closed their entire activities from 19-03-1999 in the said Tollem Mine the workman cannot be appointed as Pump Operator at the said place. They deny that they have terminated the service of the workman from June 1998 and also deny that their action is illegal unjust or bad in law.

5. The workman has submitted a Rejoinder by Ex.10. He denies the entire averments in the Written Statement.

6. By Ex.13 the Workman has filed List of Witnesses and by Ex.15 List of Documents.
7. By Ex.14 the first Party Management filed List of Documents and List of Witnesses.
8. By Ex.16 the Second Party Workman submitted his affidavit and by Ex.25 filed affidavit of Shri Deepak Naik. Both were cross examined by Advocate of the first Party.
9. By Ex.30 First Party Management filed documents. The Second Party Workman did not close his evidence. By Ex.32 he filed an application for impleading M/s. Timblo Pvt. Ltd. as opponent in the dispute. By Ex.33 the first party Management filed their say. The matter was kept for hearing on Ex.32.

10. During the pendency of the case for hearing on Ex.32, both the parties have amicably arrived at a Settlement. Today (i.e. 09-11-2005) Advocates for both the parties appeared before the Tribunal and produced the Settlement as Ex.45. The workman has accepted a sum of Rs. 75,000/- and pray that award be passed in terms of the said Settlement. Since the dispute is settled, following order is passed :

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of as settled vide Settlement dated 09-11-2005 vide Ex.45.

B.I. KAZI, Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2, MUMBAI

Ref. No CGIT-2/112 of 2000

Parties :

Employer in relation to the management of M/s. Timblo Enterprises.

AND

Their workman : Mr. Sunil Parab

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR

It is submitted that parties to the above reference have amicably settled the subject matter on the following terms.

1. It is agreed between the parties that the Management of M/s Timblo Enterprises shall pay a sum of Rs. 75,000 (Rupees Seventy five Thousand only) to Mr. Sunil parab in full and final settlement of all his claims which shall include the earned wages, bonus, gratuity, leave encashment, overtime, notice pay, or any other benefit which can be computed in terms of money, etc. If any arising out of his employment and claims arising out of the reference mentioned herein above.

2. It is agreed by the workman that they shall accept

the said amount mentioned hereinabove clause No.1, in full and final settlement of all his claims arising out of his employment with the company and shall acknowledge the said amount by way of receipt duly signed by him/them and further confirm that nothing further benefits are due and payable to him by the company or associate concern which can be computed in terms of money, and this settlement shall satisfy all his claims including the claim under reference and any claim of reinstatement and/or reemployment.

3. It is further agreed by the parties that out of the amount mentioned in the clause No. 1 the management shall issue a cheque of Rs. 67,000 in the name of Mr. Sunil Parab whereas a cheque of Rs. 8,000 shall be drawn in the name of Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union and Parties shall acknowledge the payment by way of receipt.

4. In view of the amicable settlement between the parties, it is respectfully prayed that an award be passed in terms of this settlement and the reference be disposed off accordingly.

For Employer/Party II For Workman/Party I

M/s Timblo Enterprises

RADHAS. TIMBLO Mr. Sunil Parab
Sole Proprietress

Adv. for Employer/
Party II Adv. for Workmen/Union

Place: Mumbai

Date 9-11-2005

RECEIPT

Received from M/s Timblo Enterprises, Goa, a sum of Rs 75,000 (Rupees Seventy five Thousand only) by way of cheques in full and final settlement of all the claims of whatsoever nature including the earned wages, bonus, gratuity, leave encashment, overtime, notice pay, or any other benefit which can be computed in terms of Money, etc if any, arising out of my employment and claims arising out of the reference No.CGIT-2/112/02 pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal and further confirm that I have no claim of whatsoever nature against the company or its associate concern which can be computed in terms of money, including the claim of reinstatement and/or reemployment.

Cheque No. 875357 dated 7-11-2005 Drawn on ICICI Bank in the name of Mr. Sunil Parab for Rs. 67,000 and cheque No. 875358 dated 7-11-05 drawn on Goa in favour of Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union for Rs. 8,000.

Place : Mumbai

Sd/- Sunil Parab

Date :

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 280.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुंबई नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/10/2000-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 280.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 46/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 1 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of O.N.G.C. Ltd., NSE Plaza, 4th floor, Bandra Kurla and their workman, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-30011/10/2000-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 MUMBAI

PRESENT

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-46 OF 2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of O.N.G.C Ltd.

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the workman : Mr. Talreja, Adv.

For the employers : Mr. J.P. Sawant, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 02nd day of December 2005.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub section 1 and sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial

Disputes Act 1947 (the Act for short). Vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New, Delhi., order No. L-30011/10/2000/IR(M) dated 18-8-2000. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of O.N.G.C. Ltd, Mumbai, in not granting full time status to the two workmen Mrs. Jeevi Laxman and Mrs. Pramila Maru, w.e.f. 1-10-1997 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled ??”

2. The parties filed their State of Claim and written statement.

3. The matter came up for hearing today. An application is being moved today by the learned counsel for the workman which is not opposed by the learned counsel for the Opposite Party, O.N.G.C. Ltd. wherein the prayer is being made that the reference may kindly be disposed of for want of prosecution.

4. Since the workman do not want to prosecute the reference, I do not have any other option but to dismiss it as prayed and justify the action of the management. The workmen are not entitled to any relief.

5. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 281.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोआमुण्डी आयरन और माईन्स के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 68/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-26012/4/2000-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 281.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 68/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of M/s TISCO Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-26012/4/2000-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD
PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 68 of 2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of M/s. TISCO, Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. K. Chakraborty, Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry, Coal

Dhanbad, Dated, the 24th November, 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal adjudication vide their Order No. L-26012/4/2000/IR(M) dated, the 4th July, 2000.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Noamundi Iron Ore Mine of TISCO Ltd. in denying employment to smt. Kunti kerai wife of late M. S. Kerai is justified? If not, to what relief smt. Kunti Kerai is entitled?”

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective Written Statement. The case then proceeded along its course. Subsequently at the stage of evidences a petition was filed on behalf of the concerned workman with a prayer for passing ‘No dispute’ Award as he is not interested to proceed with further hearing of the case. Persued the petition and heard the authorised representative on behalf of the management. No objection raised on their side. Since the concerned workman has expressed his reluctance to proceed with the hearing of the case, a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2005

का. 3ा. 282.—ऑन्ट्रोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑन्ट्रोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, ऑन्ट्रोगिक

अधिकरण मुंबई न.1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 32/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31012/3/2000-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2005

S.O. 282.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 32/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 1 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of ONGC Ltd., NSE Plaza, 4th floor, Bandra Kurla and their workman, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2005.

[No. L-31012/3/2000-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1
MUMBAI**

PRESENT

JUSTICE GHANSHYAM DASS

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-32 OF 2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of O.N.G.C Ltd.

AND

Transport and Dock Workers Union

APPEARANCES :

For the workman : Mr. Talreja, Adv.

For the Union : Mr. Koyande Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 06th December 2005.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of sub Section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (the Act for short) vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New, Delhi, Order No. L-31012/3/2000/IR(M) dated 31-5-2000. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of ONGC Ltd in not extending the benefits of Memorandum of Understanding dated 12-7-1995 to Mr. Abdul Kayum, A/C Operator and six others employed at

O.N.G.C., Vasundhara, MRBC, w.e.f. 1-4-1994 till 31-5-96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled ?"

2. The Transport and Dock Workers Union, Mumbai (hereinafter referred to as the "Union" for short) has raised the instant dispute on behalf of its members namely Abdul Kayam and 06 others who were employed as Air Condition Operators at the office of the O.N.G.C., Vasudhara Bhavan, Bandra (E), Mumbai (hereinafter referred to as the "workmen" for short) The O.N.G.C. has several establishment at different places and employs several contractors to get its work done and M/s. Blue Star Ltd. is one of them duly appointed as contractor to carry out maintenance and operation of Air condition plants maintained by O.N.G.C. The wage scales and service condition of contract workers are decided by Settlement, Memorandum of Understanding with the O.N.G.C., the employer and the Transport Dock workers Union, Mumbai. The present dispute has arisen on account of non-implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding dated 12-7-1995 which was made effective w.e.f. 01-4-1994. According to this MOU the workmen were entitled to revised wages etc. w.e.f. 01-4-1994 but they have been given w.e.f. 01-6-1996. Thus, the workmen are not being paid the difference in wages for the period w.e.f. 1-4-1994 to 31-5-1996 by the O.N.G.C. through its contractor M/s. Blue Start Ltd.

3. During the course of pendency of the instant reference the O.N.G.C. requested this tribunal for impleadment of M/s. Blue Start as a party. The request was granted by my predecessor in office but M/s. Blue Star failed to appear despite service of notice and contest the dispute.

4. The contention of the O.N.G.C. is this much only that it cannot be made liable for implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding since it is not the employer of the contract labour appointed by M/s. Blue Star. The existence of MOU dt. 12-7-1995 is not disputed. The legal plea is being raised that there is no relationship of employer and employee and hence the reference is not maintainable.

5. The parties have lead the evidence consisting of oral as well as documentary.

6. The parties have filed written submissions and have made oral submission too.

7. The short question which arises for consideration is as to whether the O.N.G.C. is bound by the MOU dt. 12-7-1995 and hence its action for not extending the benefit to the workmen is illegal.

8. The admitted position is that the workman were appointed by Blue Star but it also the admitted position that M/s. Blue Star was a contractor duly appointed by

O.N.G.C., to get its work done. In these back ground, the O.N.G.C., became the principal employer to get work done through contractor. The liability of O.N.G.C. is there in view of the MOU dt. 12-7-1995 which was reduced to writing after the MOU reached between the management of O.N.G.C. and the Union representing cause of contract workmen viz. Transport and Dock Workers Union, Mumbai over the issue of Regulation of Contract Labour and payment of their Wages The relevant clauses of the aforesaid MOU are being quoted below:

(N) It shall be obligatory on the part of the concerned Contractor who will be entering into various job contracts with O.N.G.C. to fulfill various obligations laid down under various Labour statutes like EPF & Misc. Provisions Act, ESI Act, Workmen Compensation Act, Shops & Establishment Act, Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Contract Workmen (R & E) Act, etc.

(O) This understandings as arrived above during the conciliation proceedings shall be without prejudice to the final decisions which may be given in Writ Petitions filed by various unions and are pending before the Hon'ble High Court at Bombay in respect of contract labour and their wages and conditions of service.

(P) O.N.G.C. will ensure that arrears on account of MOU towards revised wages, allowances and consequential benefits such as PF, ESIC Bonus, etc. will be paid to the contract workmen through the contractors on or before 15-10-95. The contractor shall not make any deduction from arrears payable except the deductions provided under various labour enactments.

(Q) Whatever other benefits not mentioned in the settlement above, but are being provided to employees of the various contractors, at present will continue to be provided.

(R) The job concerned contractors shall enter into an agreement under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, incorporating the terms of this understanding, with the concerned Union of its workmen within 30 days of the award of the job contract to them by O.N.G.C.

9. A plain reading of the aforesaid clause makes it clear that it was obligatory for O.N.G.C. to ensure the payment of arrears on account of MOU and other benefits by the various other contractors. It is also clear that the concerned contractors were required to enter into an agreement under the Industrial Dispute Act incorporating the terms this MOU with the concerned Union of its workmen within 30 days of the award of the job contract to them by O.N.G.C.

11. In the instant case it is not known as to under what circumstances the MOU which was made applicable w.e.f. 1-4-94 was not put into implementation and the

payment of arrears with effect from the said date was not made to the workmen by M/s. Blue Star Ltd. It is surprising that M/s. Blue Star Ltd. despite service of notice, failed to appear before this tribunal and appraise the tribunal its stand on the subject matter and reason for non payment. The O.N.G.C. does not have the knowledge of the reasons for non payment of wages to the workmen. In view of the MOU, the O.N.G.C. is apparently liable to ensure the payment to the workmen. It has not been done so. No doubt, the primary responsibility of payment lies with M/s. Blue Star Ltd. It is for the O.N.G.C. to see as to how the payment of arrears is to be ensured to the workmen and as to how it compels M/s. Blue Star Ltd. to make the payment. The fact remains that the workmen are entitled to the difference in wages w.e.f. 1-4-1994. The workmen have come up with clean hands that they have been paid the wages w.e.f. 1-6-1996 but the reasons for non payment of wages with effect from the date of implementation of the MOU i.e. 1-4-1994 is not clear on record.

11. The reference cannot be said to be not maintainable since it has been made by the Government under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act and also the MOU in question which was admittedly arrived at in between the Union and its management. The O.N.G.C. cannot raise the question at this juncture that the reference is bad and not maintainable against the workmen.

12. The rulings relied upon by the learned counsel for the O.N.G.C. reported in 1985 II LLJ page 4, The workmen of Food Corporation of India vs. food Corporation of India, AIR 2001 Supreme Court 3527 between Steel Authority of India Ltd. and other vs. National Union Water Front Workers and others and 1996 II CLR 610 SC between Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. vs. The Commissioner of Labour and Others does not help the O.N.G.C. on the facts and circumstances above.

13. It may be observed that in view of the law laid down in the case of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd, the O.N.G.C. becomes principal employer and hence liable for consequences.

14. In view of what has been discussed above, I conclude that the workmen are entitled to claim the difference in wages for the period in question from M/s. Blue Star Ltd. and it is the responsibility of the O.N.G.C. to ensure the payment from M/s. Blue Star Ltd. as per MOU in question.

15. The reference is answered accordingly.

GHANSHYAM DASS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2006

का. आ. 283.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2640 दिनांक 14-7-2005 द्वारा करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविस्ति 25 में शामिल है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 15-7-2005 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (d) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 15-1-2006 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा.सं. एस-11017/2/2006 आई आर (पी एल)]

जे.पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2006

S.O. 283.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so requires that in pursuance of the provisions of sub clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2640 dated 14-7-2005 the service in Currency Note Press, Nashik Road which is covered by item 25 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 15th July, 2005.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 15th January, 2006.

[F. No. S-11017/2/2006-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.